VOL. 74 NO. 11

textile bulletin

NOVEMBER • 1948

The recent A.A.T.C.C. convention and Springs Cotton Mills' new Grace Bleachery are covered in the Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Section. Turn to Page 84.

L.U.N.
Commerce

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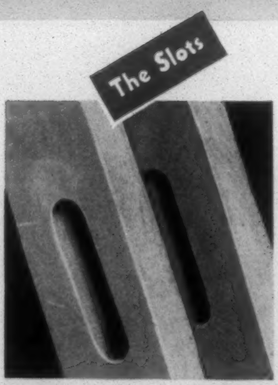
JACOBS

Reinforced "Verybest" LUG STRAPS

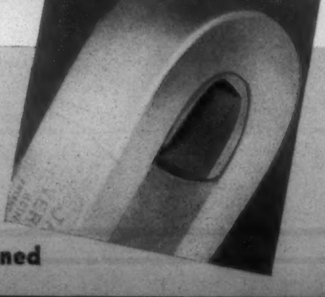
Reinforced at ALL 3 points!



THE ONLY REINFORCED LUG STRAPS

Extra material is built into each of these three wear and stress points, for Lug Straps — with or without plug — which will give maximum efficiency and minimum loom-fixing.

Solidly constructed of the best Army Duck, and only heat treated rivets are used. Engineered to withstand the grueling punishment of modern high speed looms.



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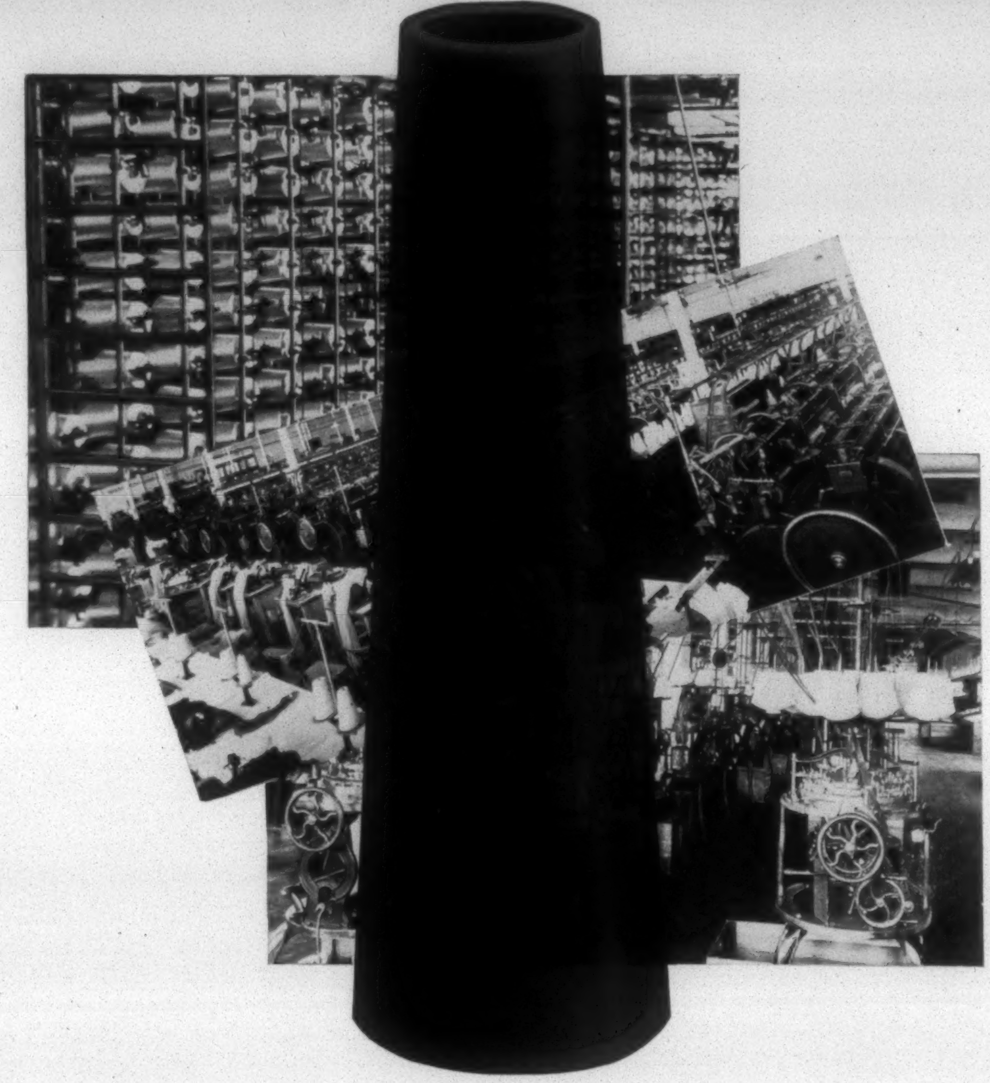

SONOCO makes cones for every textile packaging need. Wherever indicated a SONOCO cone has been developed, improved and perfected through the years, to do a better job.

SONOCO makes cones in dozens of specifications ranging from colors to sizes, from tapers to finishes, for every known kind of yarn fibre and for every known use.

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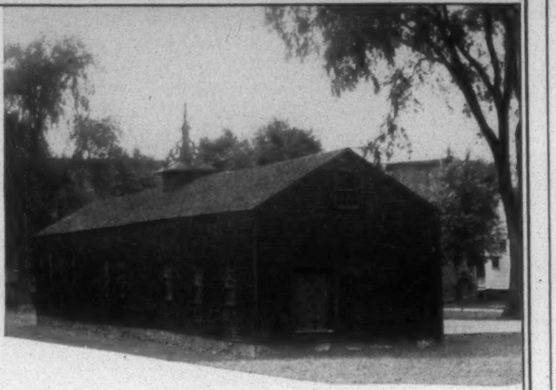
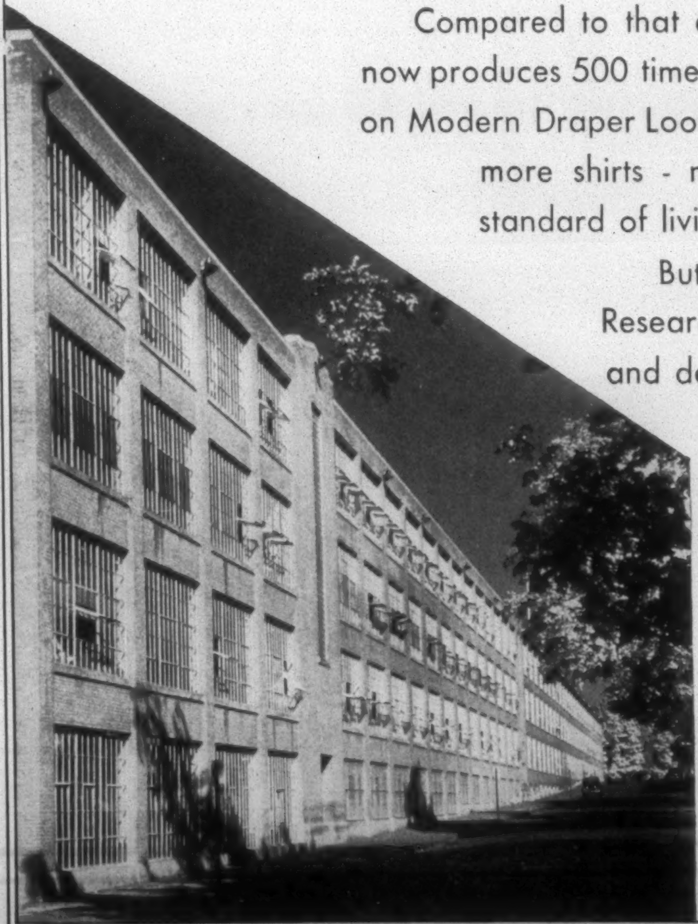


Has made this expansion possible for us.

Think, too, what it has meant to you. 1816 saw 36-inch goods being woven on power looms operated one per Weaver at around 60 picks per minute. Then Ira Draper's invention of the Revolving Temple doubled existing loom production — the start of Draper Research.



Compared to that day, a Weaver now produces 500 times as much cloth on Modern Draper Looms! More jobs - more shirts - more dresses - a better standard of living.

But the work of carrying Draper Research on is not completed. It must and does continue along these lines.

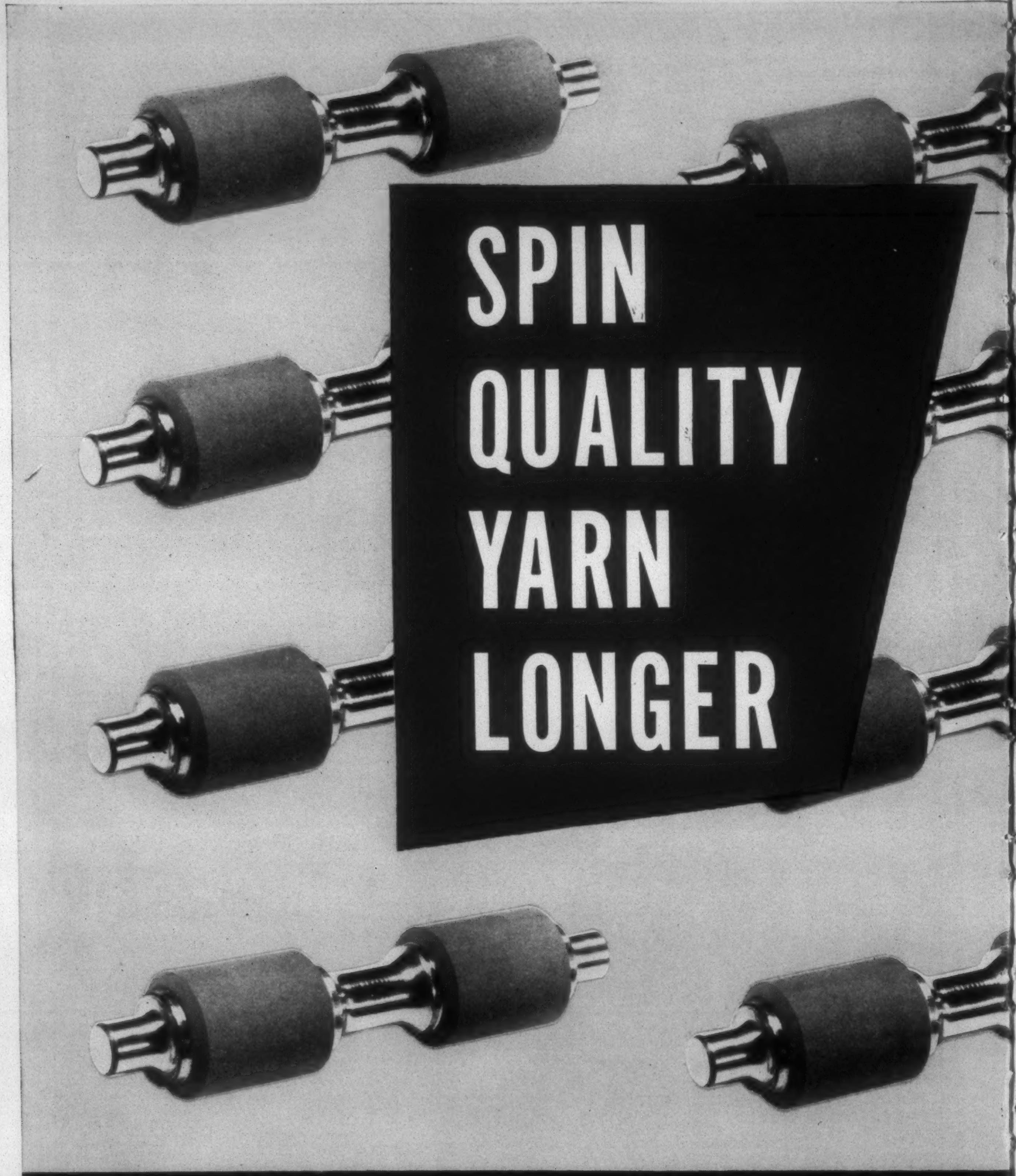
Improving the mechanisms of older loom models.

Constant betterment of high speed models.

New types of looms.

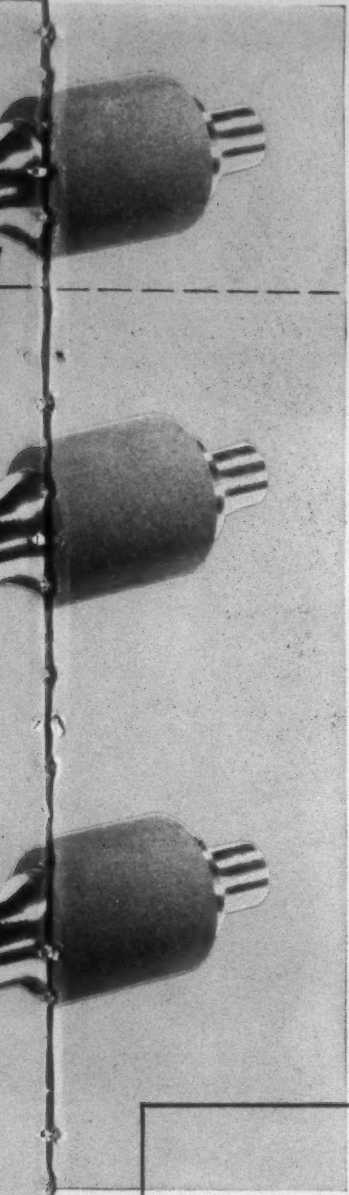
Other fabric making machines.

Draper Corporation



ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

CORK COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS • ROLL SHOP EQUIPMENT



Accotex NC-727 Cots have rubber's toughness and cork's grip

YOU get longer spinning service—and consistently high yarn quality—when you run on Armstrong's NC-727 Accotex® Cots. They maintain a good drafting surface longer than "straight" synthetic covers because they combine the advantages of both synthetic rubber and cork.

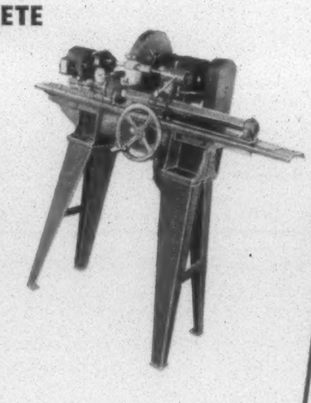
Specially compounded synthetic rubber gives this Accotex Cot its toughness. High-friction cork provides better drafting with high yarn strength and resistance to glazing. The frequent rebuffing that shortens cot life is not necessary when you equip your frames with Accotex Cots.

This combination of synthetic rubber and cork also gives you other spinning advantages. Accotex NC-727 Cots resist slicking, so they eyebrow less. They recover quickly from hard ends. Accotex Cots tend to repel textile fibers and are non-sweating. And since they can be rebuffed as many as five or six times, they give you that many extra full service lives.

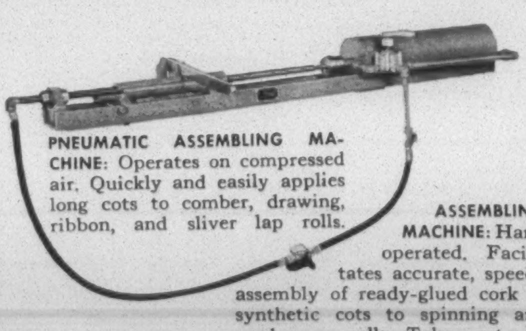
These are a few of the reasons why Armstrong's Accotex Cots are now serving more spindles than any other roll covering. Your Armstrong representative will gladly help you arrange a test installation of Accotex Cots. Ask him for samples, prices, and any additional information you may want. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Dept., 8211 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa. Accotex Cots are available for export.

ROLL COVERING SERVICE THAT'S COMPLETE

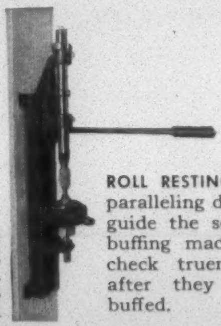
You can get everything you need for complete roll covering service from your Armstrong representative. He can supply not only all three modern types of covers—cork, cork-and-rubber, and straight rubber—but also the roll shop equipment required to apply and service them.



BUFFING MACHINE: Precision-buffs all modern types of cots. Adjustable for all lengths and diameters of rolls ordinarily used in modern textile mills.



PNEUMATIC ASSEMBLING MACHINE: Operates on compressed air. Quickly and easily applies long cots to comber, drawing, ribbon, and sliver lap rolls.



ASSEMBLING MACHINE: Hand operated. Facilitates accurate, speedy assembly of ready-glued cork or synthetic cots to spinning and card room rolls. Takes cots up to 4½".

ROLL RESTING GAUGE: A paralleling device used to guide the setting of the buffing machine and to check trueness of rolls after they have been buffed.

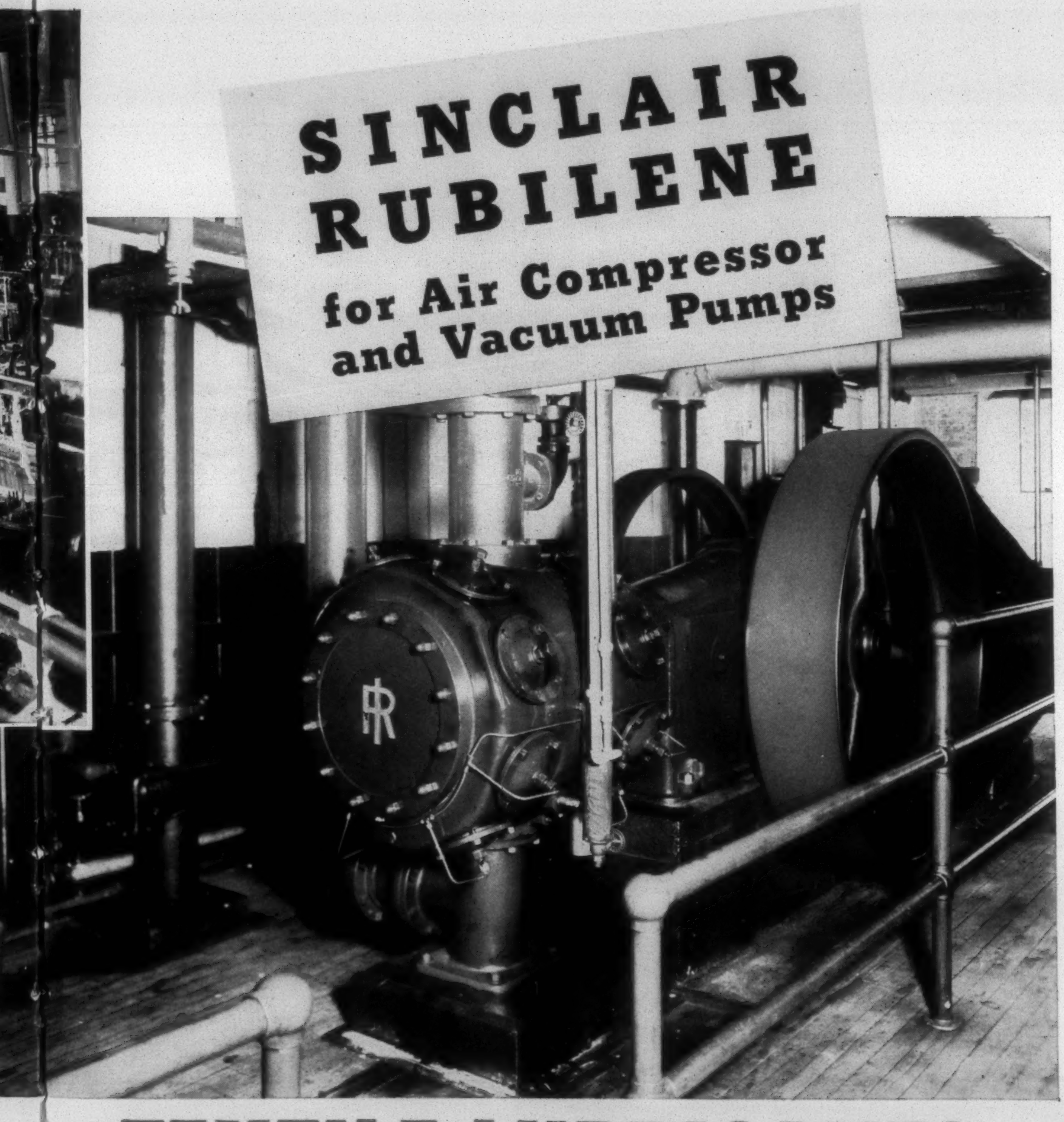
—LOOMS BIG—

When "work" runs bad—when production is cut because of "pick-outs" and the percent of "seconds" is on the increase, look behind the looms. Lack of air for "blow-down" between beam doffs and during "scheduled cleaning" periods because of air compressor or vacuum pump failure often lowers quality and production. Correct lubricants best assure unfailing performance.

A long history of satisfactory performance lies behind the use of RUBILENE OIL for the lubrication of textile mill auxiliary equipment. Its fine qualities make it first choice for this important job of lubricating heavy-duty air compressors and vacuum pumps. Let us advise you on the correct grades of RUBILENE for your specific installations.

SINCLAIR

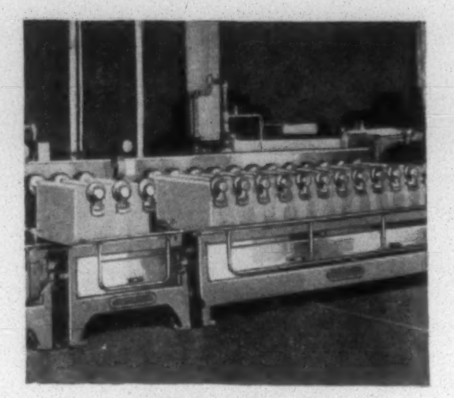
. . . BEHIND THE LOOMS



TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

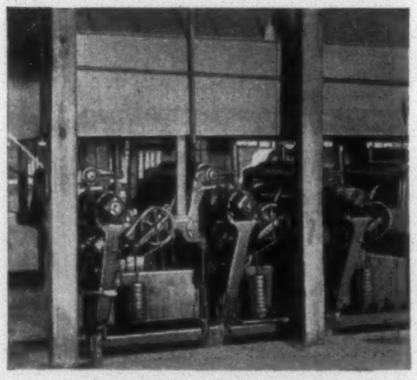
HOW THESE OPERATIONS CAN GIVE YOU THESE RESULTS



COTTON BOIL-OFF

Clean, Absorbent Cottons!

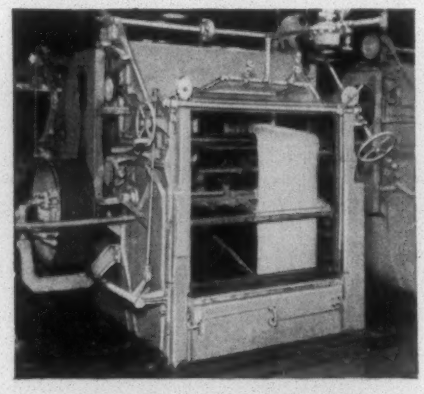
It is usually unnecessary to kier boil cotton yarn. Often a less severe open boil-off may be used. In the latter case, ARMOUR'S ENERGETIC has proved most successful. ENERGETIC is a liquid, nonionic type of synthetic detergent with excellent washing properties. ENERGETIC is unaffected by hard water, easily rinsed and effective in very low concentrations. And ENERGETIC provides remarkable suspending power for removing natural cotton impurities.



SOAPING OFF PRINTS

Clear, Bright Prints!

After printing and aging, cotton prints must be washed to remove the stiffening effect of the starches and gums used in the printing operation. This job normally calls for high temperatures and maximum detergent action. FLINT, a tallow soap especially formulated for high temperature work, is most effective in this operation. It removes the relatively large amount of gums present and also gives the goods a uniform feel or handle. FLINT thus assures clearer, cleaner, brighter, sharper prints—and more attractive fabrics!



FULLING AND SCOURING

Soft, Resilient Worsteds!

In fulling worsteds, you need a light fulling and scouring action. That's one of the reasons why Armour's CERTIFIED is the best soap for this job. CERTIFIED provides body for the fulling operation and also for suspending and carrying away the oils applied in the spinning process. CERTIFIED's easy solubility and good rinsability guarantee clean, resilient goods.

Remember, There are Armour Soaps and Synthetic Detergents to Solve All Your Textile Problems.

ARMOUR and Company

Industrial Soap Division

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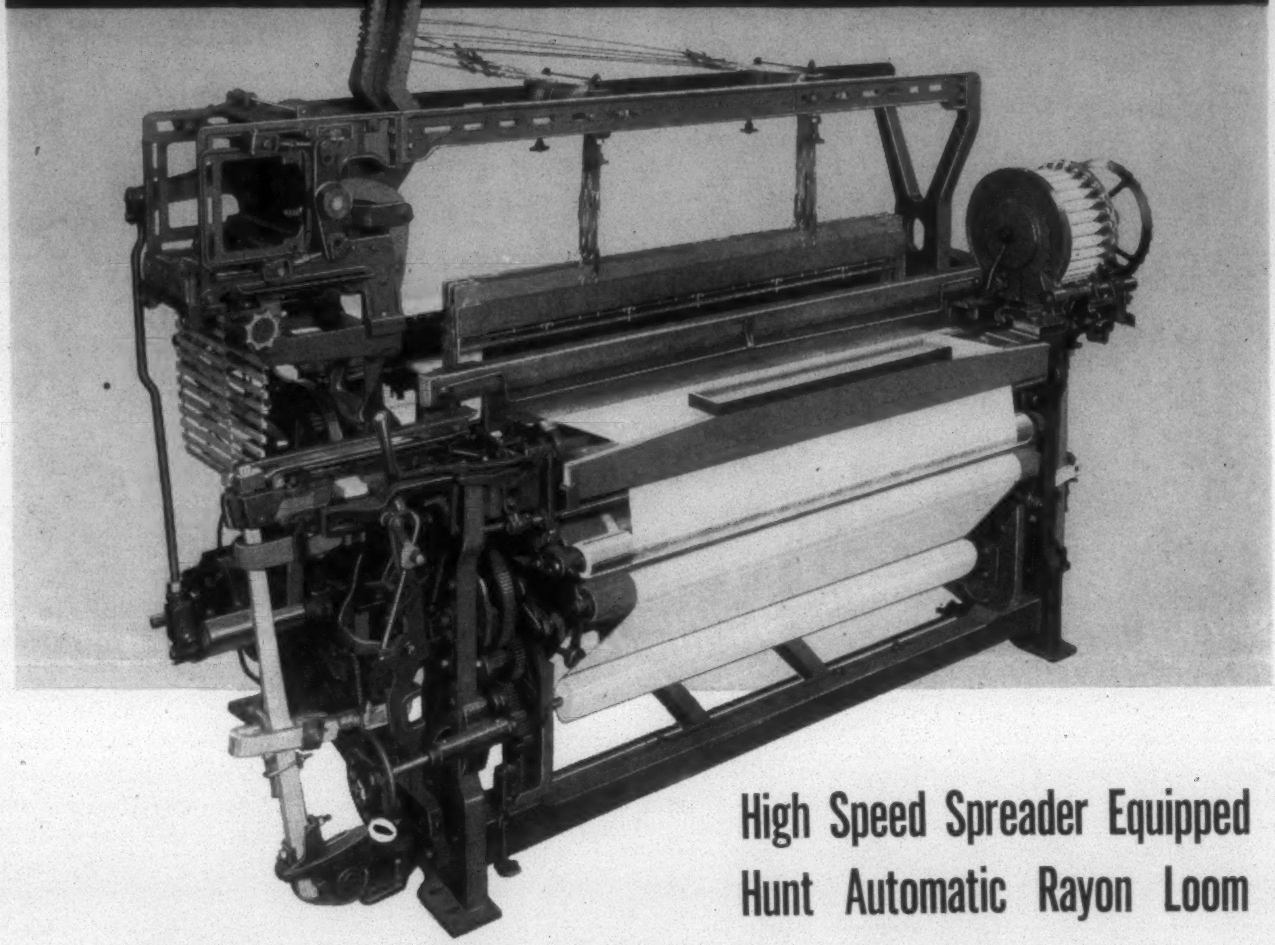
HUNT MODEL HX-100



High Speed Spreader Equipped Hunt Automatic Rayon Loom

Engineered for Better Rayon Weaving!

Massive New Hunt Loomside Gives Greater Operating Efficiency

After many months of studying the problems involved, Hunt engineers designed this new, vastly heavier loomside, which is Built into Hunt Rayon and Cotton Looms. Integrated with an improved Hunt Spreader, these new loomsides give more weight and stability—assure smoother, more efficient operation.

Introduced recently at the Southern Textile Exposition, the Hunt Model HX-100 Rayon Loom was a center of attraction. It brought enthusiastic comment from mill owners and technical men alike.

Built on a specially designed heavy duty frame and equipped with an improved Hunt Spreader, the Hunt Rayon Loom features Low Roll Take-Up, Latest Bartlett-Type Let-off, Center Filling Fork, and Electric Stop motion. It is made for cloth widths up to 50-inches and is individually motor driven.

The Hunt Model HX-100 was designed to supply the industry's demand for a modern, high-speed rayon filament loom. It is sturdier and steadier, and provides the increased production and greater efficiency needed for today's operating conditions.

Write, wire, or phone today for details of cost, deliveries, and installation.

HUNT MACHINE WORKS INC.

HUNT MACHINE WORKS, Inc.

200 ACADEMY STREET TELEPHONE 2-5681

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Many cotton mills have found it profitable to consult Corn Products textile laboratory at Greenville, South Carolina. The services of our technicians are offered textile manufacturers without obligation.

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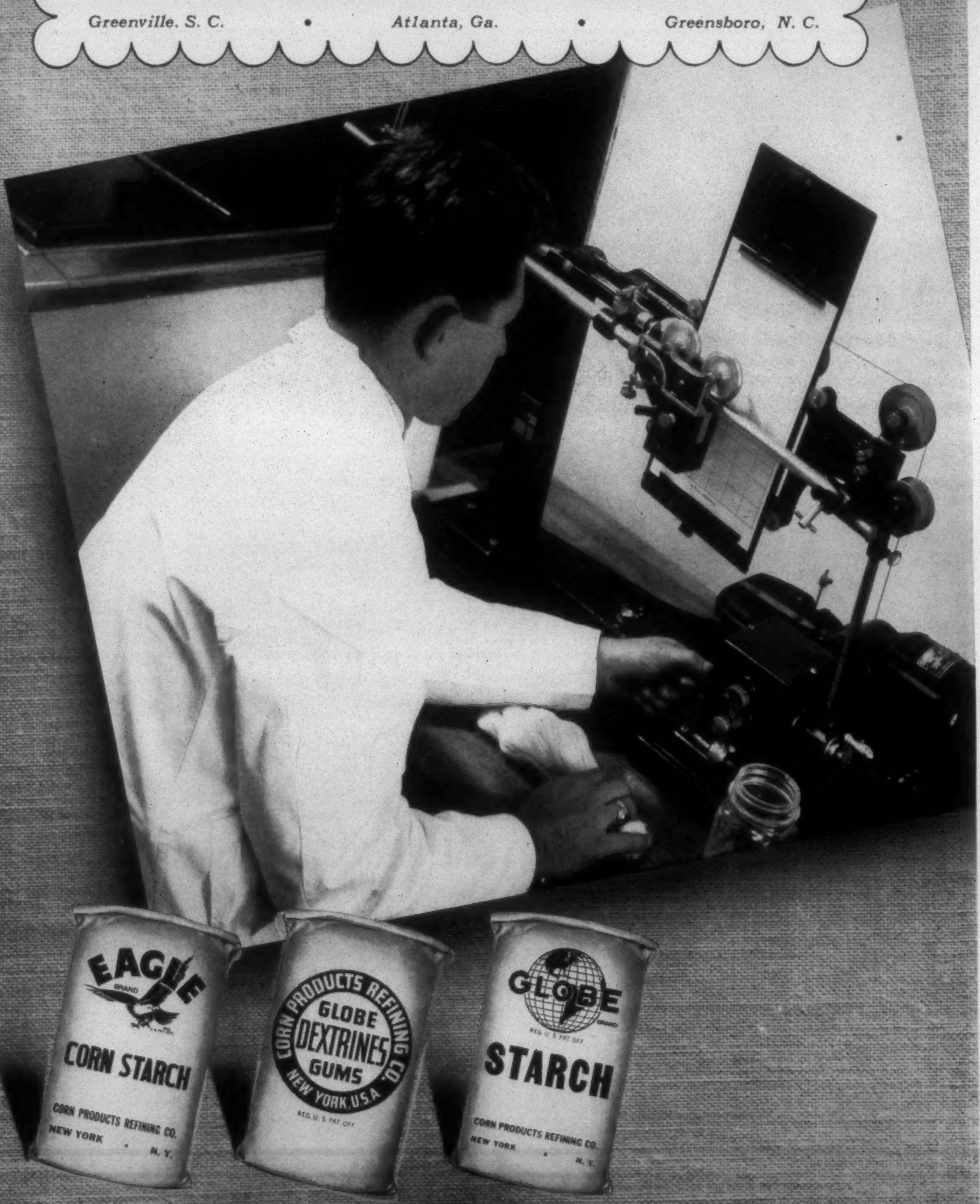
Greenville, S. C. • *Atlanta, Ga.* • *Greensboro, N. C.*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if your problem concerns sulphur colors a consultation with General Dyestuff Corporation may prove very beneficial

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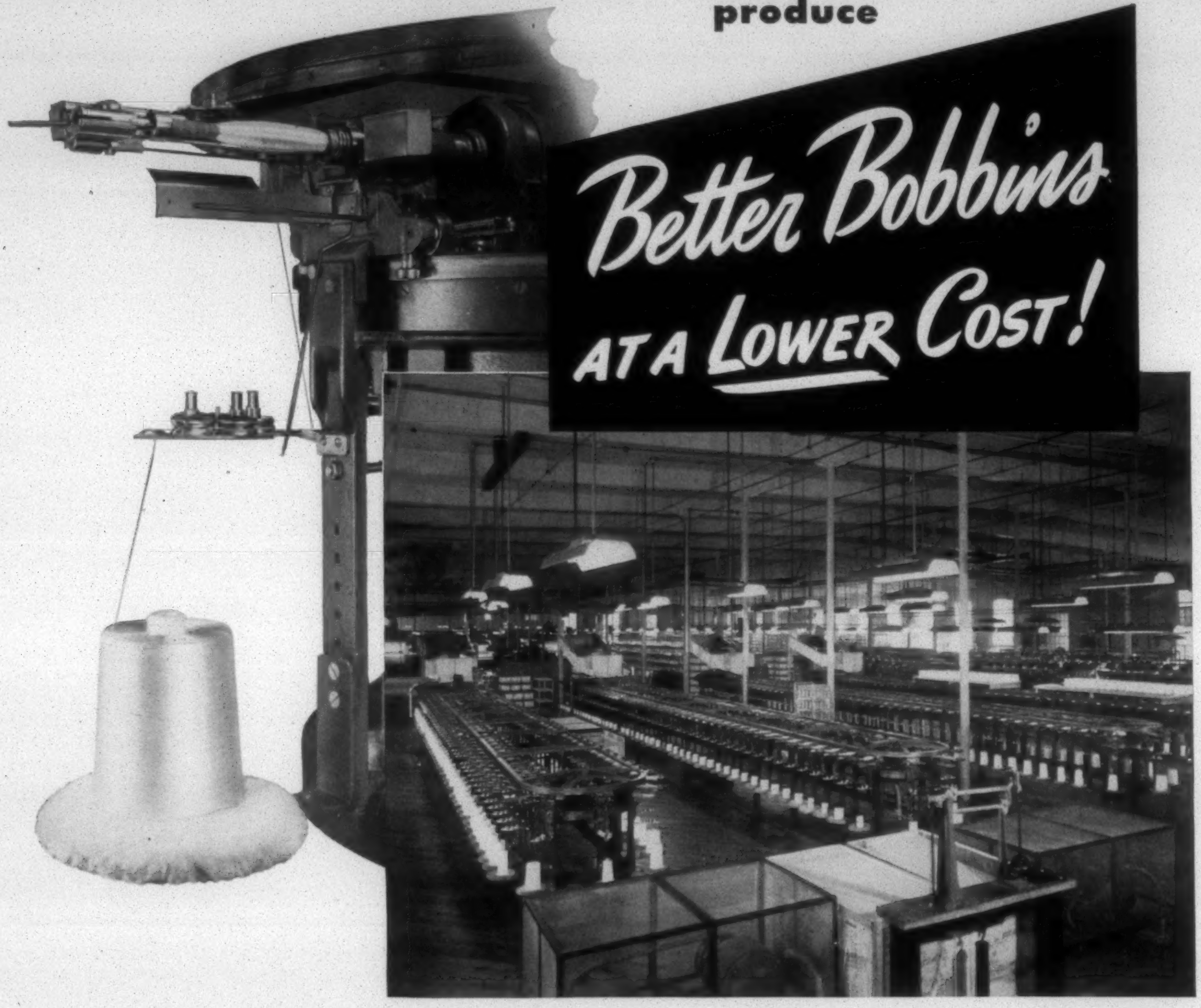
435 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

HOW TO CUT FILLING WINDING COSTS IN YOUR MILL . . .

ABBOTT Automatic RAYON QUILLERS

produce



- **Better Weaving Bobbin**— Especially designed to wind overlapping layers at both the tip and base of the conical section of the bobbin which, with proper tension, gives you a bobbin of the very best weaving characteristics.
- **Lower Cost Operation**— The moving assembly line principle is the feature of these Quillers, as Traveling Spindle Units eliminate a lot of unnecessary floor labor and the need for operators to fill a multitude of small supply magazines.
- **One Automatic Head**— Simplicity of operation greatly reduces maintenance overhead—permits manufacture at lower cost per machine to you. Only one Automatic Head per machine feeds bobbins from a supply hopper holding several thousand empty bobbins into each Traveling Spindle Unit and doffs full bobbins at the same time.

Write for further information to:

ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY
WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE
SOUTHERN OFFICE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Whether
you have been using
HIGH PRICED SIZE or
LOW PRICED SIZE

TRY...

HOUGHTO-SIZE

CW

We've been meeting, and beating, all sorts of size compounds recently, in mills where HOUGHTO-SIZE CW has been tested as a size softener.

They have ranged from high-priced, good quality warp softeners, down to cheap compounds loaded up with water to make the price per pound look low. Even the cheap ones cost a lot more these days.

Then along came Houghton-Size CW, and it proved itself immediately. It gave excellent results in slashing and weaving, resulting in increased weave-room efficiency. For detailed proof, write

It will give you
better sizing...at
lower slashing costs

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
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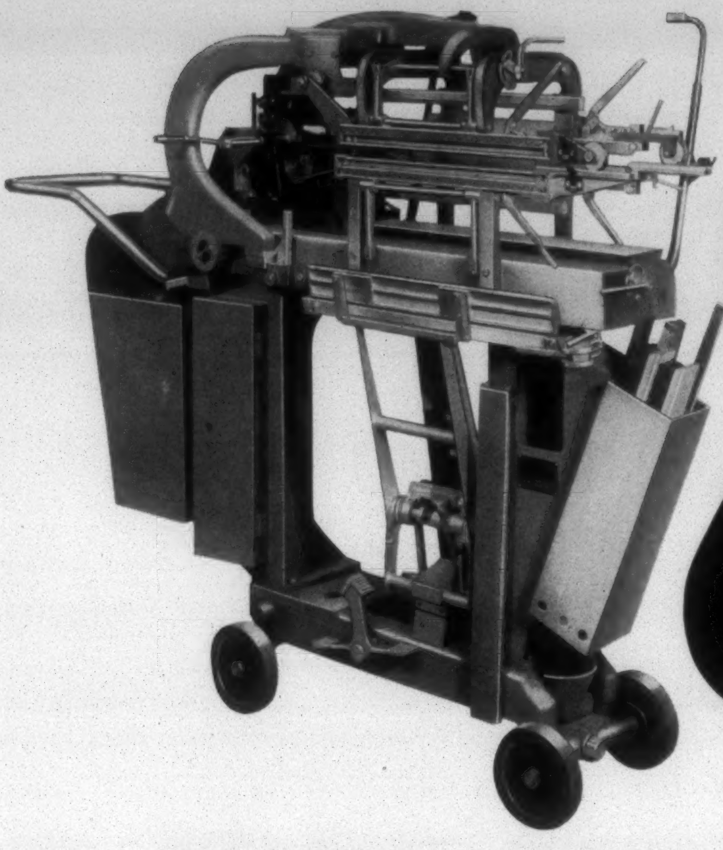

BARBER-COLMAN
MODEL "LL" *Portable* WARP TYING MACHINE

THIS "UNIVERSAL" MACHINE TIES IN EITHER PLAIN OR LEASED WARPS WITH EQUAL SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

Barber-Colman Model "LL" Portable Warp Tying Machine set up to tie in new warp from a flat sheet.

Under the conditions of modern styling, many mills need versatile equipment to handle frequent changeovers between filament and spun synthetic yarns. The Barber-Colman Model "LL" Portable Warp Tying Machine is extremely useful under such conditions because of its adaptability. It is a combination machine, with interchangeable selector mechanisms to select from either an end and end lease or a flat sheet. A trained operator can make the necessary changes in less than ten minutes. The production rate when tying from an end and end lease is the same as when tying from a flat sheet. Under average conditions, a good operator can tie up to 4000 ends an hour, or better. This machine is particularly valuable in mills where both flat and end and end leased warps are coming through, and where the use of separate machines is not justified as they would not be utilized to their fullest capacity.

The same machine as above, but now loaded for tying-in leased warps, as shown by the lease rods.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

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DESIGNED FOR ONE PURPOSE . . .

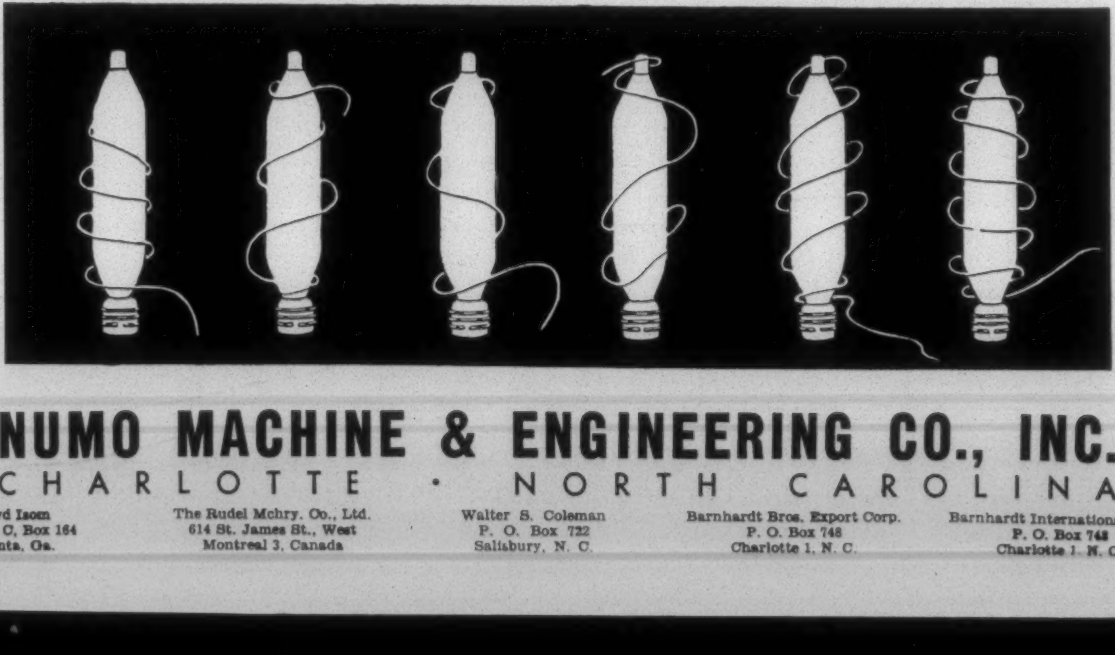
TO ELIMINATE UNEVEN PACKAGES AND TAILS

(applicable to spinning yarn, also warp spinning)

The economy and efficiency of Numo Automatic Spinning Controls have been proved in America's largest textile mills. It offers these major advantages!

- Eliminates the necessity of doffers bearing rail down manually . . . makes doffing easier.
- Eliminates uneven packages from doff to doff.
- Eliminates chokes on spindles.
- Eliminates uneven tails left at butt of bobbins.
- Increases production by saving time at each doff.
- Reduces number of ends down on doff . . . Effects many other direct savings.
- Uniform packages and tails eliminate the necessity of unraveling long tails and "hunting" for ends. This means less bobbin transfer or breakout, as well as reduction in waste yarn. Once set for desired bobbin size and tail, there will automatically be a duplication on all succeeding doffs.

Write today for illustrated literature showing why more and more mills are turning to NUMO for increased production and lower cost.



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A Loom for Every Woven Fabric

This "Invisible Trademark"
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Shown above

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textile bulletin

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The Election of Truman

Harry S. Truman has been elected President of the United States and all good citizens will give him their support.

His election came as a surprise and it is but natural that people wish to know what happened.

In our opinion the principal supporters of Mr. Truman were as follows:

(1) Officeholders who wished to perpetuate their jobs and made an active fight.

(2) Kinsmen of officeholders who did not wish to see their relatives lose their jobs.

(3) Negro voters in Northern states.

(4) Organized labor.

(5) Communists.

Few people realize how many federal officeholders there are in the United States today.

A very large percentage of the officeholders, who are located at Washington, D. C., are not natives of the District of Columbia and have many relatives in the towns or rural sections from which they came.

There are also an army of postmasters and they and their relatives voted for Truman in hope of remaining as postmasters.

Harry Truman advocated his civil rights program, with its promises of anti-segregation laws and a Federal F. E. P. C., in order to obtain the votes of Negroes in Northern states and that trade resulted in his election.

The vote in several states was:

	Truman	Dewey	Majority	Electoral Vote
Illinois	1,979,249	1,922,114	57,135	28
Ohio	1,442,333	1,428,211	14,122	25
California	1,199,551	1,194,897	4,654	25

The majority received in each of these three states and their electoral vote was a definite pay-off to Harry Truman for advocating anti-segregation and an F. E. P. C. measure. It is not generally known but California now has a very large Negro population.

President Truman had hoped for a similar pay-off in Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, where there are large blocks of Negro votes, but they failed to materialize.

President Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley Law as the means of securing the vote of organized labor or organized labor leaders but that did not produce the results expected.

Several who voted for the Taft-Hartley Law were defeated but, on the other hand, Senators Wherry of Nebraska, Bridges of New Hampshire and Representative Mundt of South Dakota, who took a leading part in enacting the law, were re-elected and another leading representative, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, was elected senator.

One of the deciding factors was President Truman's refusal to open government files to the Un-American Activities Committee of Congress.

That was a shrewd political move because it caused many Communists to transfer their votes from Henry Wallace to Harry Truman, as was shown by the sharp decline in the vote which was expected to go to Wallace.

It was probably the real deciding factor in the election of Harry Truman.

One thing has definitely come out of the election and that is the establishment of the States' Rights Democratic Party as a permanent factor in the South.

The new party carried South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and was assured of two electoral votes in Tennessee—or a total of 40 electoral votes.

The Northern Democrats who would like for Congress to enact anti-segregation laws and Federal F. E. P. C. legislation now know that if they do, their candidate for President in 1952 will not only lose the states mentioned but that the strength of the States' Rights Democrats in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, which have a total of 56 electoral votes, and probably Texas and Arkansas, which have another 32, will go against the Democratic candidate and make it impossible for him to be elected.

It will appear to those Democrats who seek to enact anti-segregation and F. E. P. C. laws that such enactment will probably cost the Democratic Party 126 electoral votes.

Certain interests wish to force those laws upon the South, but we doubt that they will be willing to do so and thus risk not electing a Democratic President in 1952.

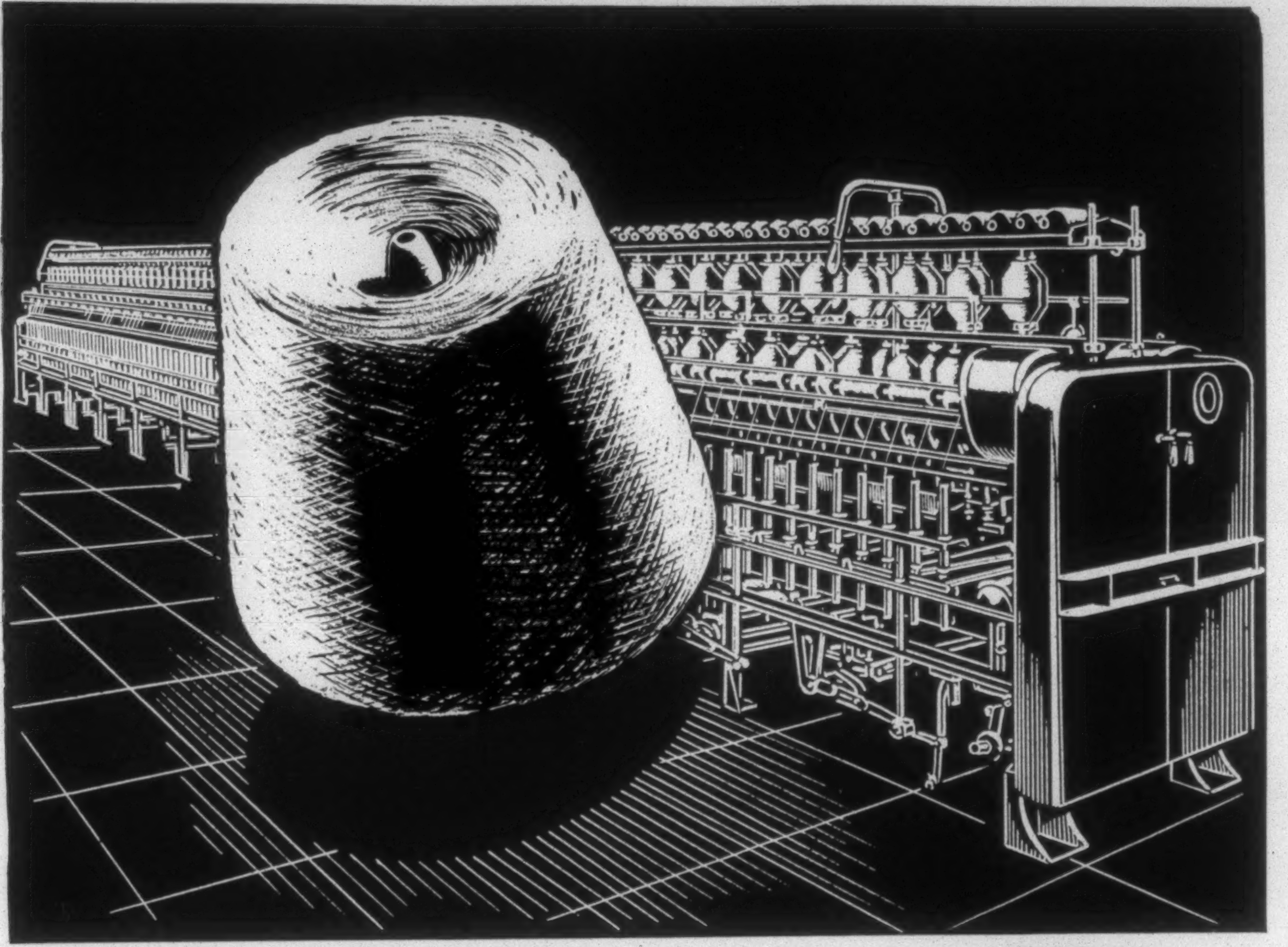
An Excellent Meeting

We attended the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association which was held at Durham, N. C., on Oct. 8, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best we have attended in recent years.

The Eastern Carolina Division adheres to the original purpose of the divisional meetings, which is to engage in discussions of mill processes and problems.

The meeting at Durham not only confined its activities to discussions but after the preliminaries divided into sections. Those interested in opening, blending, carding and spinning problems remained in the main room while those interested in warp preparation and weaving retired to an-

YES! Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils perform better . . . BETTER . . . BETTER



Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils perform better, because:

. . . *Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils* are highly refined, light colored, low viscosity oils recommended for spindles, where speeds of 7500 R.P.M. or higher are obtained.

. . . *Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils* are known for their high resistance to oxidation and ability to maintain body under high temperature.

. . . *Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils* reduce bolster losses, eliminate spindle drag and thread breakage.

For further information about Tycol Alweave Textile Spindle Oils and the rest of Tycol's "engineered lubricant" line, write, wire or phone your nearest Tide Water Associated Office.

TYCOL

INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

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Pittsburgh • Philadelphia
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TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
17 BATTERY PLACE · NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

LUBRICATION—"ENGINEERED TO FIT THE JOB"

other room for a very interesting discussion of their problems.

For years S. T. A. divisional meetings were devoted exclusively to discussions and resulted in great benefit to the operating executives of Southern mills.

The discussions caused many superintendents and overseers to consider changes in methods and processes and many mills benefited greatly. Young men such as second hands and loom fixers acquired information which helped many of them to improve their work and to advance to higher positions.

In recent years many of the programs of division meetings have been limited to addresses and lectures and the discussion feature has disappeared.

Many of the addresses have been excellent but we do not believe that superintendents, overseers and second hands will very long feel justified in driving 50 to 100 miles just to hear two addresses.

It is, of course, easier to arrange for two addresses than to prepare a series of questions for discussion, but if the division meetings are for the improvement of the operating executives and also for the improvement of the operation of mills, we should return to the original purpose and see that there is an active discussion at every meeting.

918 Textile Students

The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, opened Sept. 22 with 932 students, which breaks the all-time record for the number of students in any textile school.

Had the board of trustees not limited the admission of out-of-state students to 15 per cent of the total admitted, the number of students in the School of Textiles would have been even greater.

With the aid of salary supplements provided by the North Carolina Textile Foundation, a staff of outstanding textile specialists have been employed as teachers in the School of Textiles and the reputation of the school has become worldwide.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Nov. 29-Dec. 4—18th **NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 3—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE SECTION, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Dec. 4—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 10-14, 1949—Third **MATERIALS HANDLING SHOW**, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jan. 24-28, 1949—Ninth **INTERNATIONAL HEATING & VENTILATING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheater, Chicago, Ill.

March 7-9, 1949—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Los Angeles Cal.

Mar. 21-25, 1949—**TEXTILE WET PROCESSING EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES EXPOSITION**, 71st Regiment Armory, New York, N. Y.

March 31-April 2, 1949—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

May 2-7, 1949—**INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION**, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

May 9-13, 1949—Fourth **NATIONAL TEXTILE SEMINAR**, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.

May 10-13, 1949—18th **NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

June 16-18, 1949—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 27-July 1, 1949—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J. (A. S. T. M. Committee Week and Spring meeting, Feb. 27-March 4, 1949, Chicago, Ill.)

Oct. 13-16, 1949—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

C. I. O. Loses At Albany

By a vote of 534 to 200 the employees of the Clark Thread Co. (Finishing Plant) at Albany, Ga., rejected the C. I. O. as their bargaining agent. It is reported that the C. I. O. sent 40 representatives to Albany but could only get 200 votes.

Had It Happened In The South

We note the following newspaper dispatch:

> Sharpsburg, Pa.—An enraged father who believed his five-year-old daughter had been raped burst into the jail here today and fatally shot a 75-year-old, one-legged rag picker after summoning a police sergeant as witness.

This item did not rate front page in many Northern newspapers and not one editorial was written accusing the police sergeant of connivance and demanding that a federal anti-lynching law be enacted so as to place a heavy fine upon the citizens of Sharpsburg and Allegheny County.

Suppose the item had read:

> Smithville, Ga.—An enraged father who believed that his five-year-old daughter had been raped burst into the jail here today and fatally shot a 20-year-old Negro after summoning a police sergeant as witness.

Such an item, if the incident had happened in the South, would have rated the editorial columns of several hundred Northern newspapers, including the New York *Herald-Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune*, and *Collier's Weekly* and other Northern magazines would have rushed an army of special writers and photographers to cover the affair.

The police sergeant would have been accused of conniving with the father and not only permitting but encouraging him to shoot the Negro.

Large sums would have been raised for the assistance of the murdered Negro's family and his wife and children would have been taken North and exhibited and every time the family was exhibited the terrible crime would have been described in lurid terms and a collection taken ostensibly for the aid of the family, but a very small amount ever turned over to them.

A father did go to a jail and, after calling upon the police sergeant to watch, shot to death the jailed man who protested that he had only kissed the little girl.

It happened, however, at Sharpsburg, Pa., not at a Georgia town, and the man who was shot to death was not a Negro but a 75-year-old white man.

As it did not happen in the South and the victim was not a Negro, no editorials were written and the magazines did not rush special writers and staff photographers to the scene.

Had the crime happened in the South and the victim been a Negro, there would have been a nationwide demand for the enactment of the proposed federal anti-lynching law which would have placed a heavy fine upon the city and county in which the crime occurred.

Northern editors read the story, and noting that it happened in Pennsylvania, yawned and went about their business.

ANNOUNCING

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For Acetate, Viscose, Cotton,
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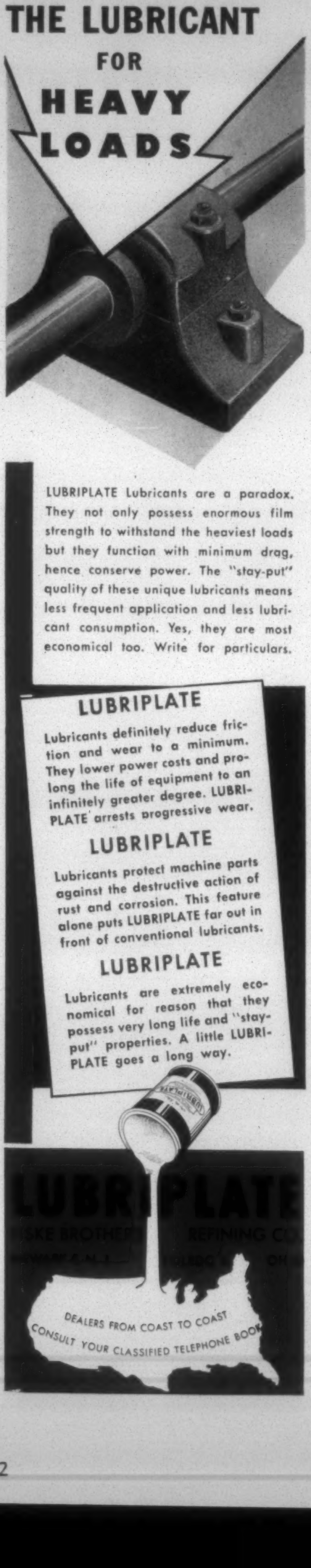
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the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

THE GREENVILLE SHOW

Sirs:

Through the pages of TEXTILE BULLETIN I wish to express my appreciation to the exhibitors for the generous remembrance given me at the Southern Textile Exposition recently.

Bertha M. Green
Secretary
Textile Hall Corp.
205 Masonic Temple
Greenville, S. C.

¶ Miss Green refers to a collection taken up among exhibitors for the purpose of buying her a watch.—*Eds.*

Sirs:

W. H. Neely, vice-president of the I. C. S. Southern department, several of our division superintendents and representatives, and myself, had the pleasure of visiting your booth at the Greenville exposition. It was with special interest that we observed the bulletins that you kept, mentioning the names of all the visitors to your booth. Unfortunately, our limited time did not permit us to stay for the duration of the exposition. On the other hand, we would be very much interested in a list of the men who attended the show. As an old subscriber of TEXTILE BULLETIN, I wonder whether it would be possible to furnish the I. C. S. with a set of these bulletins.

John K. Stearns
Director
School of Textiles
International Correspondence Schools
Scranton, Pa.

Sirs:

We have received one set of the 1948 exposition bulletins, which consists of approximately 70 pages of names and titles of those who attended the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C., and the names of the firms which they represented. We wish to send a set of these special bulletins to each of our salesmen who have accounts in the states from which the different firms sent representatives, and we are wondering if you can furnish us with 11 complete sets. We are very anxious to have this information.

M. J. Britt
Sales Promotion Department
916 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

¶ We have had numerous requests for sets of the bulletins, some of which we were able to fill. The supply was exhausted almost before TEXTILE BULLETIN'S entourage closed up shop at Greenville; sorry.—*Eds.*

Sirs:

This is a report on the results of the guessing contest which was conducted by Divine Bros. Co., 200 Seward Avenue, Utica, N. Y., at the Southern Textile Exposition Oct. 4-9. The guess was the number of canvas segments in a six-inch canvas cushion wheel as is manufactured by Divine Bros. Co. A total of 1,964 participated, and of this number five guessed correctly, which entitles each one of the five to a portable Emerson radio. The names of the winners are as follows: Charles W. Eurey, partner, Excel Textile Supply Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; H. O. Coddington, partner, Sunray Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; L. F. Watson, quality man, Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; James C. Strickland, speeder fixer, Groves Thread Co., Inc., East Gastonia, N. C.; and Guy H. Sowards, sales representative, General Coal Co., P. O. Box 1496, Charlotte, N. C. The actual count of canvas segments in the six-inch canvas cushion tire is 1,260 and each of these five made the correct guess. The radios have been shipped to each of them.

Edgar E. George
Distiict Representative
Divine Bros. Co.
101 West Green Street
High Point, N. C.

THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

Sirs:

Will appreciate it if you will give me the name and address of the publication that gives the names of Northern cotton mills.

H. E. Clark
177 Howard, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Sirs:

Do you publish a directory for the West Coast, and possibly one for the Middle East, similar to your *Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills?*

Thelma S. Aurand
Harry E. Stocker Associates, Inc.
Materials Handling Consultants
40 Exchange Place
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

The writer has used your *Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills*, the last edition [we have] being 1947, and I am wondering if you put out a similar directory for the New England and the Middle At-

John P. Maguire
& Company
INCORPORATED
Factors
370 FOURTH AVENUE
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Series "80" Inverted Bucket Steam Trap
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A small trap with big trap features. Positive seating with guided disc. Equipped with *two inlets* and *two outlets* for easy installation for horizontal, vertical or angle connections.

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TRAPS—*FLOAT, INVERTED BUCKET, OPEN BUCKET AND VACUUM* • REDUCING VALVES • STRAINERS

lantic states. I am particularly interested this time in securing a directory of the textile mills in Philadelphia and vicinity. If you have such a directory will you kindly send me one for both New England and the Middle Atlantic states, or one which will be best suited for the textile industries in and around Philadelphia.

F. L. Cooper
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.
Newark, Del.

¶ Haven't you heard? We're Dixiecrats! A directory covering the areas desired may be secured from Davison Publishing Co., Ridgewood, N. J.—*Eds.*

AVAILABLE

Sirs:

The writer will greatly appreciate any information that you might give him with regard to finding employment in the textile industry. Am seeking employment as master mechanic or shop foreman. For the past three years have been in business for myself, but due to the loss of my lease on my building have had to dispose of my stock and am now seeking the above employment, as my experience was in the above capacity with various plants in the past.

O. L. Brown
P. O. Box 31
Chickamauga, Ga.

¶ And this is our opportunity to remind you that we have a classified advertising department in this magazine, which gets pretty good results.—*Eds.*

PAGING GENE RIETZ

Sirs:

Being here in the U. S. for business training, I read your report about the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association ["Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Convene," October, 1948, issue]. Since I am in my native country, Holland, in close contact with a spinning mill of combed yarns I should appreciate it highly, if you could give me the postal address of Mr. H. E. Rietz, Gastonia, N. C., secretary of above association.

A. W. A. Hardick
513 South Main
Covington, Tenn.

¶ The address of H. E. Rietz, executive secretary and treasurer of the S. C. Y. S. A., is 601 Bank of Commerce Building, Gastonia.—*Eds.*

HOOKED RUG MANUFACTURERS

Sirs:

We are interested in obtaining a fairly complete list of hooked rug manufacturers. If you have such a list or can tell us where to obtain such a list, we would appreciate your notifying us.

T. S. Coffey
Secretary
Rocky Creek Mills
Turnersburg, N. C.

¶ Although there are many more, we know of only three: New England Guild, Portland, Me.; Vicwin Textile Co., Paterson, N. J.; and Spinning Wheel Rugs, Inc., Hendersonville, N. C.—*Eds.*

SINCE 1905, FOR 43 YEARS, OLD DOMINION HAS BEEN PRODUCING *QUALITY* PACKAGES

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QUALITY is the lasting symbol of performance built into every package by the craftsmen of OLD DOMINION. The unseen ingredient of better packages, it largely accounts for the mutual loyalty of Old Dominion and its clients. Throughout the years we have enjoyed to the fullest this loyalty and guarded it zealously through fair dealing, quick service and mutual confidence.

For quality packaging, consult Old Dominion . . . for generations, designers and manufacturing craftsmen of better boxes. Write today to Dept. 106 for an illustrated booklet showing Old Dominion's quality packages.

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CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA

THE SOUTHERN BOX MAKER WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION

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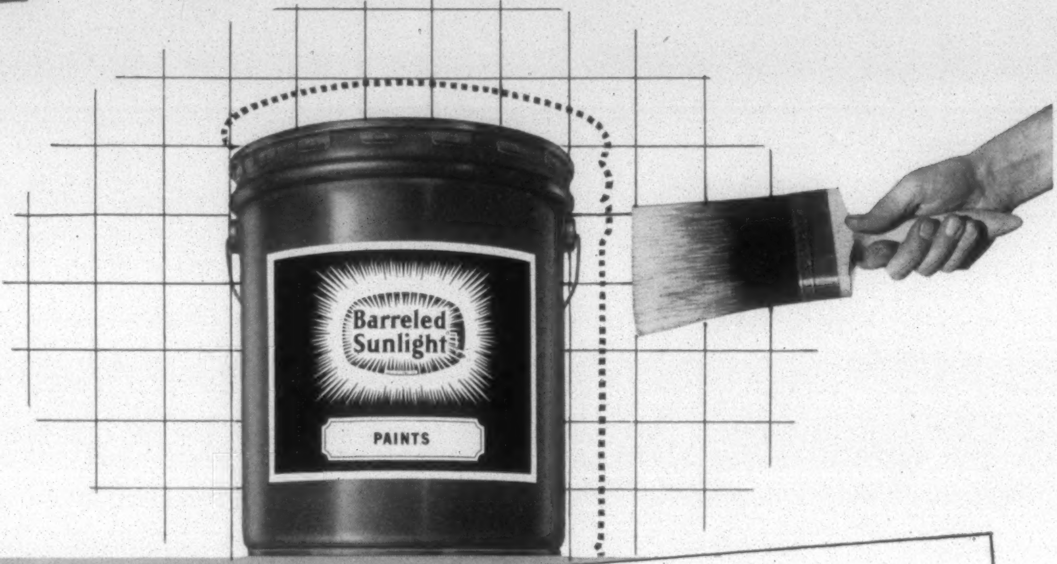

BARRELED SUNLIGHT Gives You up to *6 for 5

*Up to six gallons of paint spread from every five gallon can — that's Barreled Sunlight's BONUS for industrial users! Even in the "good old days", one gallon *extra* would have been BIG NEWS. Today, when practically everything you buy is premium-priced, Barreled Sunlight's extra spreading and hiding is a BONANZA for buyers and maintenance men who want top quality for their paint money at a sensible over-all cost.

Barreled Sunlight fights high costs three ways: (1) You save on its greater spread. (2) You save on the cost of a second coat because time and again one coat of Barreled Sunlight is all that's needed for repaint work. (3) You save on labor because Barreled Sunlight flows easier, brushes better.

What's more, Barreled Sunlight is W-H-I-T-E-R — both when you brush it on and throughout its longer paint life. There's no "tattletale" yellowing with age! Made by the exclusive and secret Rice Process, this quality of extreme and lasting whiteness assures superior seeing conditions for workers and hence aids output.

Protect your property and improve working conditions with Barreled Sunlight — the paint that gives you MORE from the same size can. Write U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 5-K Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

For Counsel on Paint Planning and costs, call in the Barreled Sunlight man. He is an experienced paint technician who can help you plan the painting of every room, surface and structure in ever-popular whites that *stay* white or clean, clear, pleasing colors where they can be used to good purpose. He'll save you money from boiler room to board room and insure the A-1 job you're looking for.

BARRELED SUNLIGHT *Paints*

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a BARRELED SUNLIGHT Paint for every job

$8,000 For A Job

THAT giant Celanese plant being erected beside the Charlotte-Rock Hill highway provides considerable illumination for the person who reflects for a moment on what lies behind the brick and mortar and steel and machinery.

It is pretty generally understood that the plant is being erected and equipped at a cost of $40,000,000, and that it will have approximately 5,000 persons on its pay roll. But perhaps few individuals have bothered to deduce the fact that the investment in the plant equals $8,000 for each job it is expected to provide. Nor is it likely that many persons have speculated on the source of that $40,000,000 which is being converted into a job-giving industry.

Last year American industry borrowed $10,000,000,000 to build and equip such plants as the one at Rock Hill; the year before it borrowed $12,000,000,000. Of course, it obtained other billions from sales of stock and from reserves held for plant expansion and replacements. But even after it had obtained investment capital from all three sources—loans, stocks, and reserves—industry was still short some $8,000,000,000 of needed money with which to build and equip job-giving and goods-producing plants. Now, American industry's current *need* for new capital is estimated by the N. A. M. to be $44,000,000,000 a year.

In the face of some labor unions' complaining about industry's growing fat on excessive profits, it is well for the person whose job is born of the investment dollar to bear in mind some simple figures from the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and to view them in relation to the function of profits in providing new capital for creating more jobs and goods.

It is true that corporate profits last year amounted to $17,400,000,000, or 8.6 per cent of the national income. Labor's share of the income in the same period was $105,200,000,000, or 52 per cent.

Only $6,800,000,000 of industry's profits last year were paid out in dividends to the stockholders; the remainder was used in capital expansion (plants such as that at Rock Hill), improvements, and services—all having the function to increase and improve production, or to seek out new markets.

Because the "real value" (the purchasing power) of the 1947 dollar was only 63 cents, the $6,800,000,000 paid last year in dividends to stockholders was actually 9.18 per cent *below* 1929. Labor's share of the national income last year, in "real value," was 81 per cent *greater* than it was in 1929.

In view of such deflation in profits, it is little wonder that industry is unable to obtain the needed money for expansion from the investment market, for the investor in industrial stocks is faced with the prospect of having his dividends further decreased by federal taxes. He turns to government bonds as the place to invest his money.

Profits — the foundation of our American system of free enterprise, as contrasted with Russian collectivism—become, therefore, a subject in which every employee, from the janitor to the superintendent, has a very vital interest. Profits mean jobs, and jobs mean homes and babies and churches and schools and automobiles and all other things which make up our American standard of living. — *Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer.*

Where To Begin

"CO-OPERATION," someone has said, "is not getting along with the other fellow. It is taking the kinks out of yourself so that he can get along with you." It's easy to see how the other fellow should be different, but most of us are waiting for the other fellow to begin. Therefore nothing happens.

Here and there, however, someone makes a change. He begins to realize that a wholesome interest in the other fellow is as necessary for teamwork as a full complement of players. He gives the other fellow a smile and a hearty, "Good morning" and discovers that he isn't an "old grumpy" but was only waiting for someone else to be friendly.

Being genuinely interested in the other fellow he finds many admirable traits he had failed to notice before. It is then he realizes that it isn't the other fellow, but himself, who has changed.

He learns that the "gang" with whom he works is not any harder to get along with than people anywhere else, and that 98 per cent of the "getting along" depends on his own behavior.

Sooner or later, a man discovers that business life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat and that everybody has burnt toast or bad coffee for breakfast once in a while.

Most important of all, he learns that co-operation, the most necessary element in industry, is a personal thing—beginning with himself.—*Graniteville Bulletin,* Graniteville (S. C.) Co.

Patents And Industry

WITHOUT the possibility of patent protection it would have been impossible to create or to maintain, after creation, a great number of the industries upon which depends the progress of the United States in the application of science to human needs. Very many illustrations of the truth of this statement could be given.

The original patent on the carbon-filament electric lamp made possible the creation of the filament-lamp industry in the United States. Then the returns from that industry made possible the creation of some of our greatest industrial research laboratories. Out of the work of these laboratories came in turn much more efficient filaments of drawn tungsten which cheapened light for everybody.

But they did more than that. Through patent protection they fed back new research funds to the laboratories which were thus enabled to develop still more efficient gas-filled lamps, and these again brought down enormously the cost of light to every user in the country, and in addition kept these great laboratories going for the invention and development of the great number of new devices such as are now an essential part of the radio industry, the motion picture industry, the aviation industry.—*Dr. Robert A. Millikan.*

BOTH WASH AND LIGHT FASTNESS ARE COMBINED IN —

COPRANTINE
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The Coprantine Colors are a new class of substantive dyestuffs. They give, by the usual direct color procedure, dyeings on vegetable fibres, which when aftertreated, combine with copper salts to form exceedingly stable, complex compounds of excellent fastness to both light and washing.

APPLICABLE TO:

- **VISCOSE RAYON**
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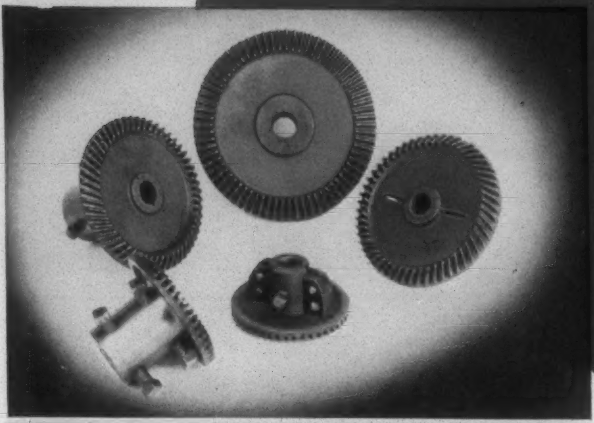

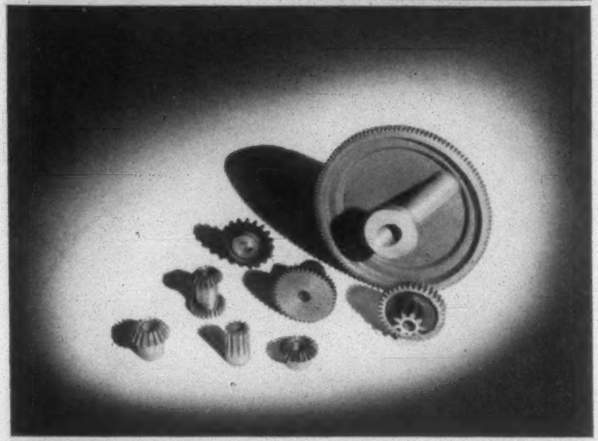

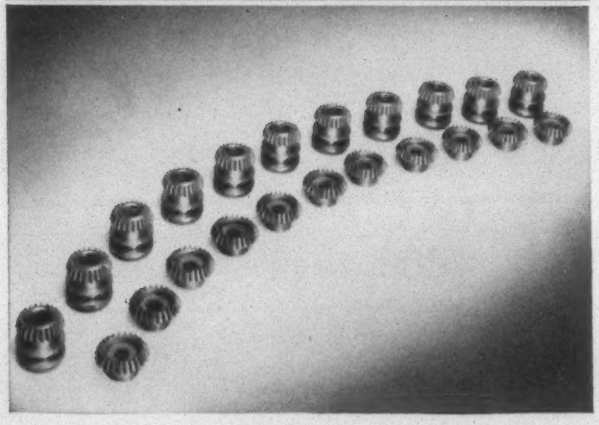

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Gear manufacture is not a simple foundry casting problem. Demands for long life—superior performance—efficient service, call for precise engineering in the process.

Gears by Southern States give longer, smoother, more efficient operation because they fit accurately, mesh easily, reduce chatter and vibration. This superior performance of Southern States machine-molded cast-tooth gears and precision-machined cut-tooth gears is achieved through modern metallurgical and foundry practices to assure uniformity of specifications. Accurate machining and rigid inspection assure maximum operating efficiency. Southern States products are guaranteed by an experience gained from thirty years of service to many of the South's leading textile mills.

Southern States Bobbin and Spindle gears, Plate and Coupling gears, and Card Coiler gears to fit all frames. Submit samples, drawings or specifications for quotations.

QUANTITY PRODUCTION OF CAST-TOOTH GEARS. CUT-TOOTH GEARS FROM 2 TO 32 DP.

Plate and Coupling Gears
Card Coiler Gears
Bobbin and Spindle Gears

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HAMPTON GEORGIA

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F. C. Todd, Inc.
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Textile Parts & Machine Co.
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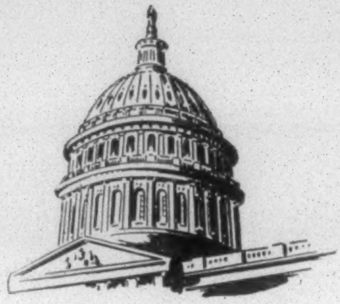
Largest Manufacturer of Cast-Tooth and Cut-Tooth Gears in the South



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Victory of Truman is the most astonishing political upset in the nation's history. None were more surprised than Truman and Dewey. In the result the country has moved suddenly and far toward a labor government, and probably revival of many wartime commodity controls.

Truman comes back owing nothing to accident, to party leaders who tried to ditch him, to a rebellious Congress, or those who forecast his defeat. He's a practical politician, and he's expected not to wait paying off those who blew the whistle on him, or tried to.

It's a good guess the Taft-Hartley Law is wrecked. Swift repeal is at the top of the Truman "must" list. He put repeal ahead of any other campaign argument. And labor paid off with votes in the industrial areas from Boston to Minneapolis and Kansas City.

New Congress swings so far to Democratic side that control of the Senate for at least four years is assured, and possibly in the House. Democrats have enough votes to repeal every vetoed law passed by the 80th Congress, and to write Truman's legislative program into law.

Labor and its bosses move into government on a scale rivaling the best Roosevelt tradition. Labor wants revival of price controls, especially for foodstuffs, and housing materials. Unless the House rebels, there's a good chance personal income taxes will be increased and excess profits taxes revived.

Democrats took hours to recover from amazement as Truman came out on top. Some New Dealers had already offered their houses for sale. Bets of 10 or 15 to 1 on a Truman victory went begging a few hours before the polls closed. Few believed Truman expected to win.

The outcome is attributed to big shifts in large blocks of voters in the Northeast quarter of the country within a few days of the voting. There's indication one to two million Wallace adherents deserted to Truman as the lesser of two evils, possibly, as rumored, on Moscow instructions. Negro vote from Boston to Minneapolis and Kansas City went heavily for Truman.

Farmers from Ohio to Minnesota and Missouri, counted sure for Dewey, went heavily for Truman. This ground swell was sensed by some Republican leaders three weeks before the voting, based on Dewey's vagueness on continuance of farm price supports and subsidies.

After Truman's merciless castigation of Congress, he's in a position to crack the whip on legislation. With over 100 new members owing their election to him, he'll have a sizable group of adherents in both branches; possibly a majority in both houses.

As senators and House members trickle back in, they believe Truman will be tough for sweating Democrats, faithless New Dealers and Republicans. They expect him to be a whip-cracking President, with no consideration for those who oppose him. He's expected to be as tough as his campaign speeches.

Two bold issues cast a shadow across the incoming Congress — repeal of the T.-H. Law and "civil rights." Democrats have enough Senate members to break up any filibuster, and the House with a top-heavy Democratic majority can probably put through both proposals with ease. Early legislation on each can be expected.

Federal spending in the next fiscal year will run from $45 to $50 billion, including rearmament and European relief. Higher taxes all along the line are deemed a certainty. Chairman Knutson of the House Ways and Means Committee was defeated; he had a new tax bill, cutting excises, ready to drop in the hopper.

Union bosses take the credit for defeating nine Republicans, and re-electing three Democrats to the Senate. They are already organizing to defeat Taft (R., O.) in two years; also, Milliken (R., Col.) and Wiley (R., Wis.)

Secretary of Labor Tobin moves into a top key position in the Truman cabinet. He's credited with rounding up and turning out the labor vote in the East and Mid-West. He will apply the pressure for Taft-Hartley Law repeal.

O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) will seek a new special Senate committee to investigate trends in monopoly and business and industry. He will be chairman if his resolution is passed. He has three drastic bills in readiness for introduction, providing for curbs on "monopolistic practices."

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Photos Courtesy of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

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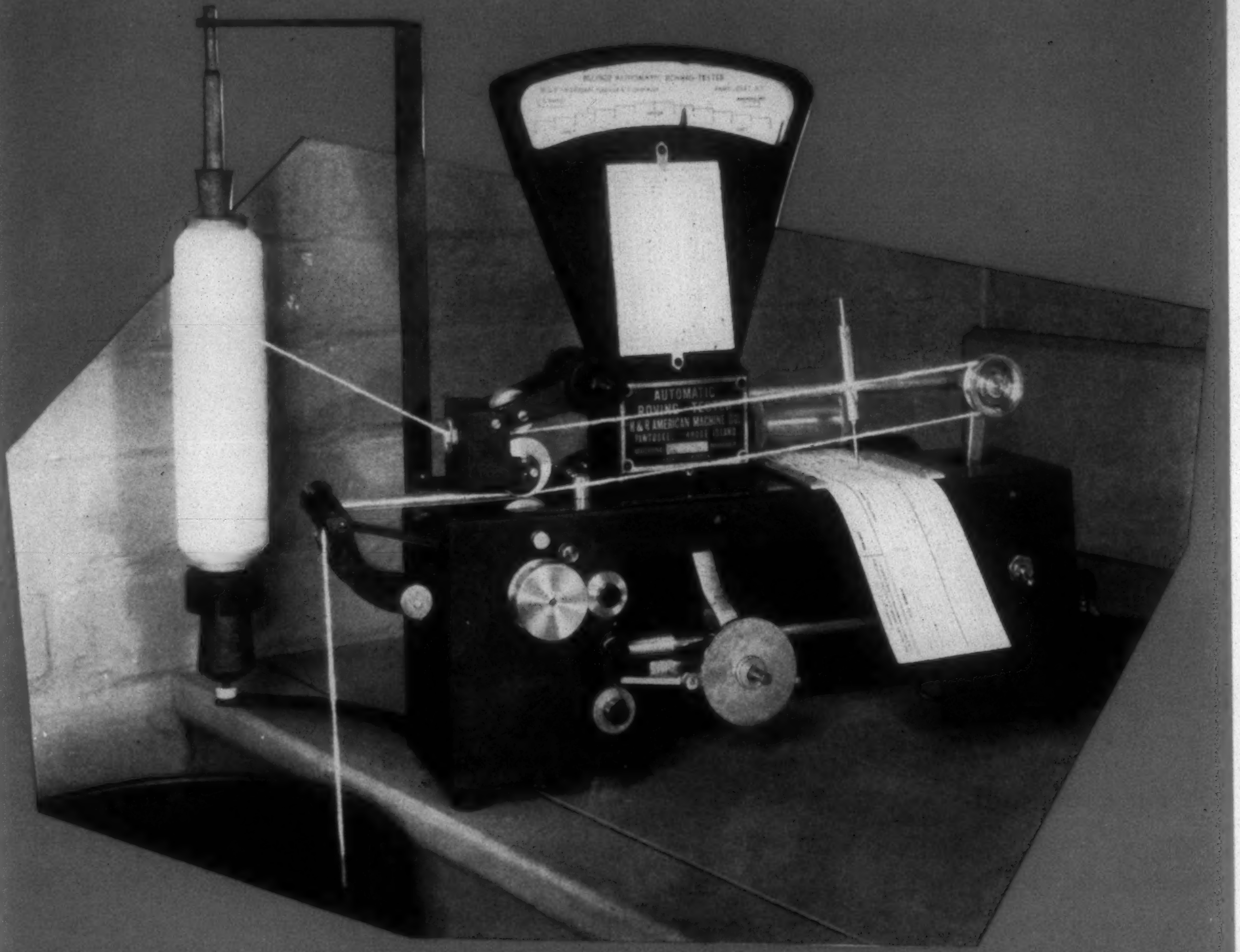

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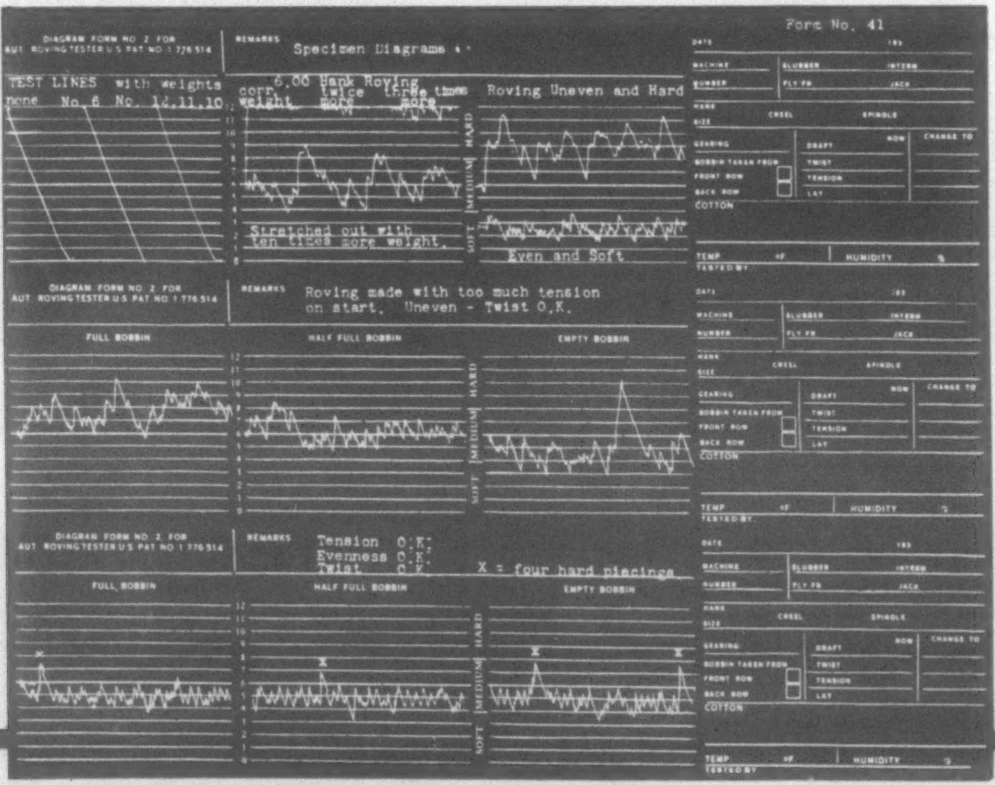
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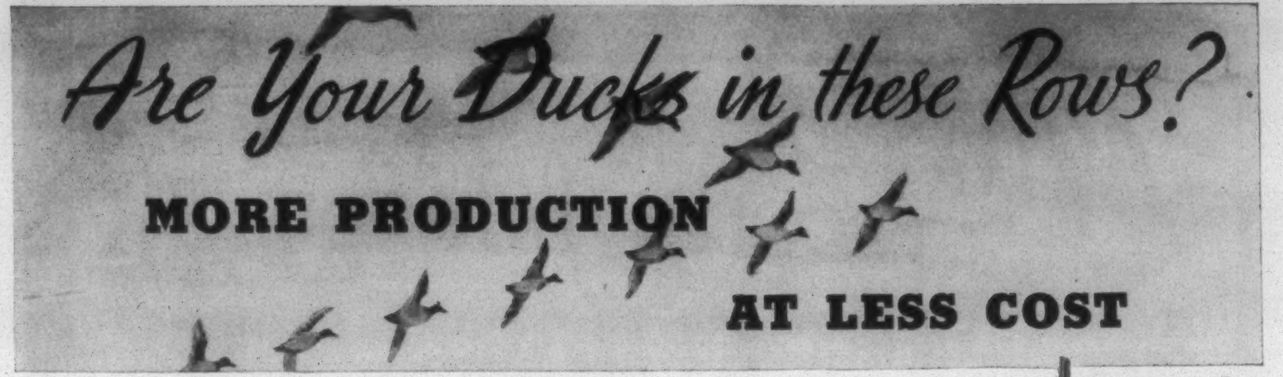

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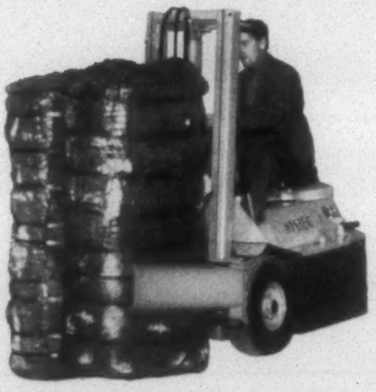

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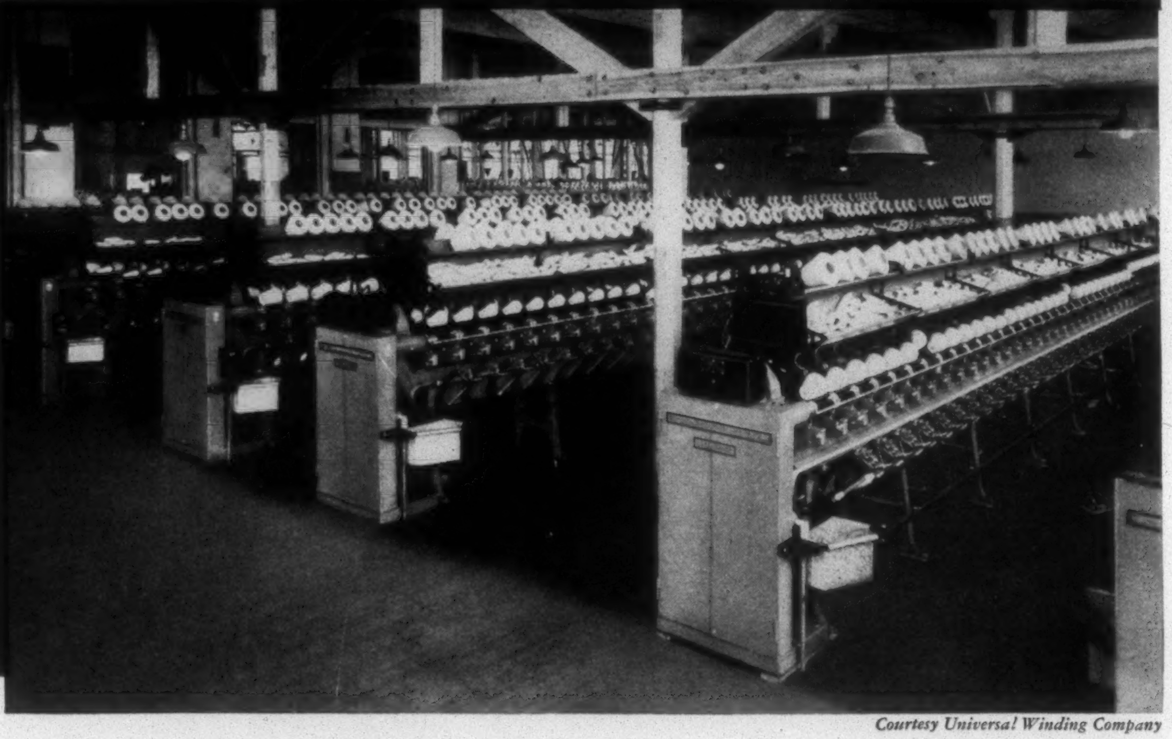

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textile bulletin

VOL. 74 NOVEMBER, 1948 NO. 11

Cotton-Textile Institute Faces The Future

GEORGE S. HARRIS, president of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., was re-elected chairman of the board of the Cotton-Textile Institute at its annual meeting Nov. 11 in New York City. Vice-presidents elected were Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., and Fred A. Flather, treasurer of Boott Mills, Lowell, Mass. Claudius T. Murchison was re-elected president and Paul B. Halstead was again named secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected were: three years—Arthur M. Allen, Baltic Mills Co., Providence, R. I.; R. O. Arnold, Covington (Ga.) Mills; Jos. H. Axelrod, Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. J. Erwin, Republic Cotton Mills, division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Great Falls, S. C.; Louis F. Fayan, Richard Borden Mills Corp., Fall River, Mass.; Robert E. Henry, Aragon-Baldwin Mills, division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Luther H. Hodges, Fieldcrest Mills, division of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.; L. L. Jones, Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills; Paul K. McKenney, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; C. R. Miller, Texas Textile Mills, Dallas, Tex.; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. H. Morris, III, Geneva (Ala.) Cotton Mills; A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; Chas. D. Owen, Beacon Mfg. Co., Swannanoa, N. C.; J. W. Powdrell, Powdrell & Alexander, Danielson, Conn.; Paul A. Redmond, Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.; Carleton Richmond, West Point Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Ruffin, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.; W. A. L. Sibley, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.; A. J. Strickland, Jr., Strickland Cotton Mills, Valdosta, Ga.; S. H. Swint, Graniteville (S. C.) Co.; Henry McD. Tichenor, Walton Cotton Mills Co., Monroe, Ga.; J. W. Valentine, Florence Cotton Mills, New York, N. Y.; J. W. Wood, Industrial Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.; J. G. Wright, Laurel Textiles, Inc., Laurel, Miss. One year: W. R. MacIntyre, Jos. Bancroft & Sons Co. of Pa., Wilmington, Del.; Leonard Moretz, Carolina Mills, Inc., Maiden, N. C. To fill vacancies: W. R. Regnery, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.; and R. C. Dick, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.

Speakers heard during the meeting included Dr. Murchison, president, and Mr. Harris, chairman of the board of the institute, and guest speakers J. Melville Broughton, U. S. senator-elect from North Carolina, "Democracy and Free Enterprise;" Raymond Moley of *Newsweek* magazine, "What the Election Returns Means;" and Lowell B. Mason, commissioner, Federal Trade Commission, "The Warp and Woof of Government and Business."

"Our industry has been extremely fortunate in traversing its period of price readjustment at a time when the economic situation as a whole was so strong," Dr. Murchison told the group. "I shudder to think what the results might have been if at the same time general economic weakness had prevailed throughout the entire country. As things now are, we can be reasonably sure that the corner has been turned in the primary cotton goods markets and that the future trend is more likely to be upward than otherwise."

Concerning prices, Dr. Murchison continued: "In all major lines, the downward price adjustments have been truly drastic. Only on Monday of this week (Nov. 8) we published the findings of a recent survey which indicated that in the first half of 1948 the industry was rapidly approaching its break-even point. Direct wage payments absorbed 23.4 per cent of the textile sales dollar as compared with only 20.4 per cent over the entire year of 1947. A further rise in wages in the second half of this year, together with price declines, has undoubtedly carried labor's proportion of the sales dollar to a much higher point, probably the highest the industry has ever known. On the basis of past experience, making due allowance for all other cost factors, this indicates that the industry's total costs are now perilously close to total income on sales. This situation leaves no other conclusion than that the industry has, on the average, adjusted prices to sharply competitive conditions."

Mr. Moley pictured cotton manufacturers as being caught between three devils and a rough sea. "The rough sea is a diminishing demand caused by the rapid recovery of foreign manufacturing, which, incidentally, is aided by E. R. P. This is not helping the export trade. The three devils are, first, a prospective surplus; second, a prospective new round of wage demands; and, third, the danger of price control," he declared. "The general economic effects of the Truman administration," he continued, "will presumably be some wage inflation and some limited form of price control. Perhaps this will take the form of stand-by control. Certainly, it will not be an over-all ceiling or anything like it. In general, however, inflation will meet certain forces which will mitigate its power and possibly bring a considerable measure of relief."

Senator-elect Broughton told the gathering that regulation by government is not a denial of the principle of free enterprise, pointing out that it is the duty of the government to regulate in the interest of all the people. "Such regulation, however, should be fair and reasonable. Save in the emergency of war, government should not compete with, control or usurp the functions of free business. Furthermore, in our capitalistic systems, under which we have grown great and for which we offer no apology, there should be the fullest opportunity for reasonable profits and investment incentive."

Mr. Broughton reminded those in attendance that if

American industry would remain free, it cannot ignore the aspiration of the people for good wages and reasonable hours, comfortable homes, better health and improved educational opportunities. "Instead of resisting every liberal proposal or enactment," he said, "it must itself become liberal. The best answer to the threat of Socialism or even Communism is continually to improve the standard of living of all the people under our American democracy."

A serious lack of unity in the industry with respect to association activities was noted by Mr. Harris, board chairman of the institute, who stated "that unless we bring about a correction quickly, the industry may lose the benefit of years of work." Mr. Harris called for a single central organization to deal with industry-wide matters in order to obtain best results at reasonable cost. He revealed that a firm of management consultants had been engaged to study the situation and recommend a plan and procedure for making it effective. "This approach," he said, "appeared desirable when we realized the magnitude of our problems and the unreasonableness of expecting our industry executives to find the time to make necessary studies, compile the facts and develop a plan of action."

MAN-BUILDING POWERS

— Training Workers —

Part Six of a Series by W. M. McLAURINE

EVERY modern industry has some form of training program. Speed and science together with the more complicated processes of machines and materials make such a program necessary.

Such a program is necessary for three purposes. The first purpose is to train the new employee. Such a plan should be broken up into units so that, unless complete training is necessary, the employee can be instructed only in that part of the course necessary. Second, in every organization, there are always slow or inefficient workers who if properly instructed in their deficiencies, could or would make very desirable operatives for the organization and this would increase their pride and income. Third and finally, short intensive courses or lectures, either verbal or sound movies can, if properly arranged, give a new enthusiasm and interest to all workers in a department. Slow movies or photographic slides of methods of specific jobs, safety, etc., come in this class. Again, some new machine, fabric, or change in manufacture may make instruction necessary.

Only recently, one of the transportation companies received a shipment of new and streamlined busses which it needed badly. None of the drivers of the old pre-war busses were willing to take out these new and badly needed busses until they were trained in skillful knowledge of transportation. This, the company provided and now a happy public is riding behind skilled and efficient bus drivers. This story is easily impressive because of the dangers to human life involved. It is easily and readily adaptable to machines and operations producing things and just as necessary.

Thus we lay down the proposition that there is a triple demand for an efficient training program for every textile organization. It can be in or out of the plant, or available at some school or training center—the important point to be remembered is that it must be available.

It is impossible for the writer to do more than suggest some contents that these training units should contain. The industry is the key to the course. However, the following suggestions may be helpful.

In studying them, the personnel manager must keep in mind that industries today are highly departmentalized, specialized in their operations; often people are only processors of a product, or contributors of only an element which enters into a combination of other elements to complete the unit desired. Intelligence is a great factor in producing efficiently. Skill is all impelling but an intelligence broadens that that simply required to do the process or complete the elements of the larger unit makes for greater skill and efficiency.

But skill in manufacturing processes or elements is not the only training employees need. There are many other types of instruction need. Among these should be instruction, insofar as they affect workers, in: plant rules and regulations; hygiene sanitation; and, most emphatically, safety. Most plants realize this now and some have what they consider essential information on these subjects, printed in pamphlet form or mimeographed and handed to the new worker with a suggestion that he read it. Often he does not. Again, many plants also have safety committees which make plant inspections, accident inspections and issue reports which are generally followed by bulletins on the boards throughout the plant. Sometimes they are read and sometimes the wind blows them off.

Machine operation, quality and quantity of production and waste, the average operative generally finds out by trial and error and sometimes the instruction is a call-down by a hard-boiled overseer or superintendent who is trying to save his face by passing the blame of his delinquency to that of the ignorance of the operative. Instructions should be given to the new employee on methods of remuneration—day—hour or piecework—bonus or profit sharing—holidays, deductions if any and why. He should know fully about working conditions in the plant, living conditions—rules and regulations—social activities and be particularly intelligent on all laws, state and national, governing his employment. The company should be sure that he understands the interpretation and application of them.

Perhaps the employer and employee may think that in this busy world, the suggestions made thus far are too involved and consume too much time. A man carefully hired, well instructed and well placed is a satisfied and efficient worker—an asset to himself and to the organization in which he works.

In discussing this topic, the words "training" and "in-

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struction" have been used. "Telling" facts to a person may accomplish the results desired, but "training" and "instruction" will bring them about. In doing this training work there are several advisory suggestions necessary. The instructor must be capable of doing the job and he must have his units of instruction logically and systematically arranged. They must be easy to comprehend and retain. The group must be made to understand that there is a need for them to receive the training about to be given. Every mind must be brought in to this condition and the instructor must talk in terms that the group can understand. Questions and discussions that lead to constructive understanding are good.

Do not rush the program by trying to teach too much in too little time. The instructor must test the results of his teaching and analyze his methods. This is an essential job in production. The values of this work will show up in employee satisfaction, production, reduction of waste, co-operation and loyalty to organization, stability of employment, a lessening of grievances and dozens of other ways.

Training is a vital factor in every textile organization.

Cleveland Cloth Mills' Open House

By GEORGE W. BRADHAM

CLEVELAND Cloth Mills in Shelby, N. C., a unit of the Carter Fabrics group of J. P. Stevens, Inc., recently held an open house so well organized and conducted that it might well set the style for such events in Southern textile plants in the future. The event commemorated the completion of a two-year expansion and modernization program at the plant. The mill was open to the public on Sept. 27 and 28, while officials of J. P. Stevens and affiliated organizations visited the mill Sept. 29. Over 3,000 visitors attended the open house.

The open house was an unusual example of co-operation on the part of community, employees and management. The event was conceived by employees of the mill. It received enthusiastic approval on the part of management, represented by J. A. White, plant manager, H. A. Rollins, superintendent, and J. W. Corbett, office manager. Committees were formed and planning started.

The town of Shelby has a sentimental attachment for Cleveland Cloth Mills. The original parent organization was incorporated in 1925 and the first unit of the plant started operations in September of that year with 150 looms, 180 employees and a building occupying 24,192 square feet. The late O. Max Gardner, Shelby's contribution to North Carolina's list of distinguished sons, played a leading part in the founding of the plant and was actively associated with it until 1946. Other founders were O. M. Mull, E. A. Houser and the late Charles C. Blanton and E. T. Switzer. Citizens of Shelby, the local newspapers, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations saw in the open house celebration an opportunity to pay tribute to both the founders of Cleveland Cloth Mills and the present operators, the Carter and Stevens interests, who have expanded the plant to over 200,000 square feet of floor space with 550 looms and over 650 employees.

Here are the men who run Cleveland Cloth Mills and the top executives in both J. P. Stevens and Carter Fabrics. Left to right: H. A. Rollins, plant superintendent; Harry C. Carter, plant general manager and vice-president of J. P. Stevens; John P. Stevens, J. P. Stevens president; Jess White, plant manager; W. J. Carter, vice-president of J. P. Stevens; J. W. Corbett, office manager; Robert T. Stevens, chairman of the board of J. P. Stevens; and John Z. McBrayer, industrial relations manager of the plant.

News of the open house first broke in the *Shelby Star* and the *Cleveland Times* the week of Sept. 5. From that date all committees in the plant worked hard to complete arrangements for the open house. The mill was polished until it was spotless. An attractive souvenir booklet was planned, written, illustrated and rushed through a print shop. A large number of automatic pencils carrying the line, "Souvenir of Cleveland Cloth Mills," was ordered. Displays were prepared for certain rooms in the plant, while a booth containing a master display of products was built in the cloth room. An attractive invitation was printed and some 4,000 distributed to employees who in turn sent them to friends and relatives. Aaron Quinn, vice-president of Carter Fabrics, sent a personal letter of invitation to members of both the textile and general press to attend the open house and a luncheon at the Cleveland Country Club Sept. 28. Officials of J. P. Stevens and affiliated organizations also received letters of invitation from Mr. Quinn.

Visitors to the open house Monday morning were greeted by a large sign in front of the general office saying "Welcome Visitors." Under the sign and in the lobby of the office were standing well dressed men and women employees of the plant, serving as guides and hostesses. The men wore badges carrying the word "Guide," while the women attendants wore corsages. Visitors went through the plant in small groups. The plant continued running on three shifts during the open house. Thus visitors were able to see the entire process of weaving rayon and nylon materials, from the receipt of the raw yarn through all the steps until the gray goods is inspected and shipped out to a finisher.

The tour of the plant ended officially in the cloth room where visitors saw attractive dresses and other finished

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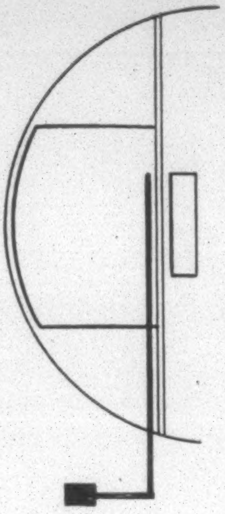
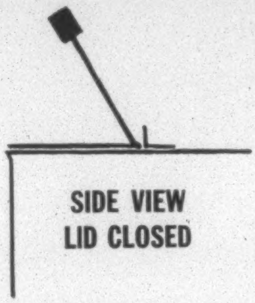
NO. 1 OF A SERIES

SIZE COOKING EQUIPMENT

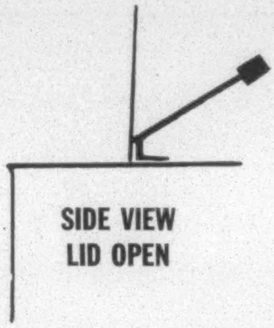
Cooking kettle lids can be made easy to handle, so that you don't have to burn a hand or steam a face to open your kettle for a look. The illustration below shows a simple weighted handle that can be welded or riveted to any hinged kettle top. The weight keeps it either open or shut, as you desire.



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW
LID CLOSED



SIDE VIEW
LID OPEN

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SEYCO Sizing is sufficiently anchored by proper penetration, but is easily removed. Its deliquescent feature protects against over-drying.

SEYCO Sizing, the result of more than 45 years experience and constant research, makes for fewer interruptions and greater uniformity of product.

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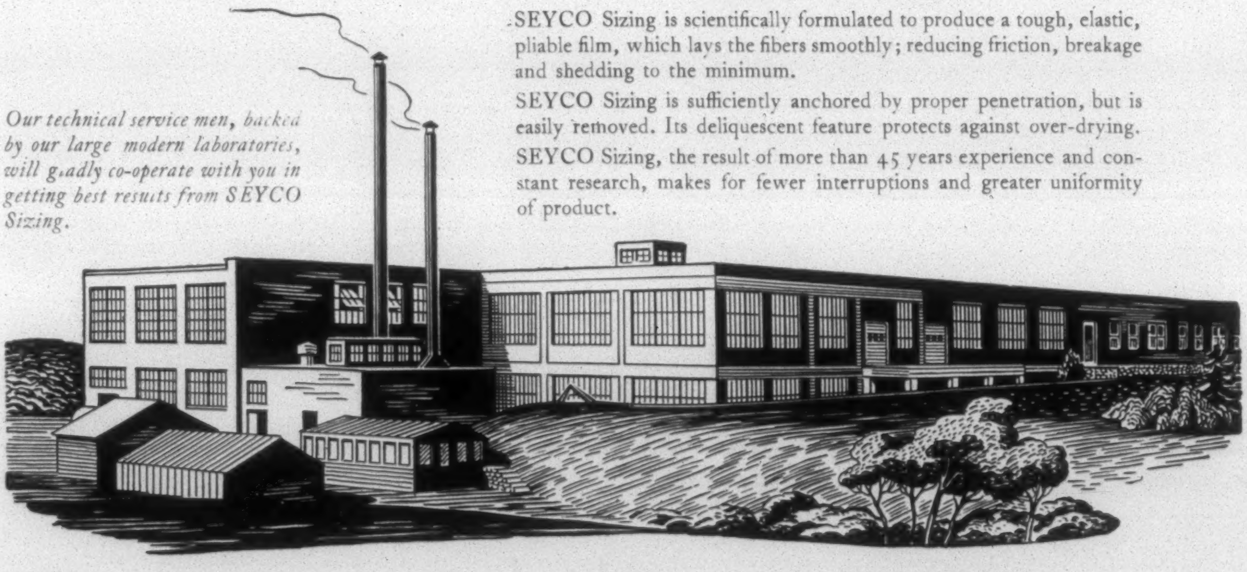

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products made from the plant's gray goods. These dresses were displayed on life-like mannequins before a large booth draped with both gray and finished goods. Beautiful arrangements of flowers in the booth added color to the display. After leaving the cloth room, visitors were ushered into the original office building of the plant, where a refreshment booth was set up. Soft drinks, sandwiches and cookies were served by attractive hostesses.

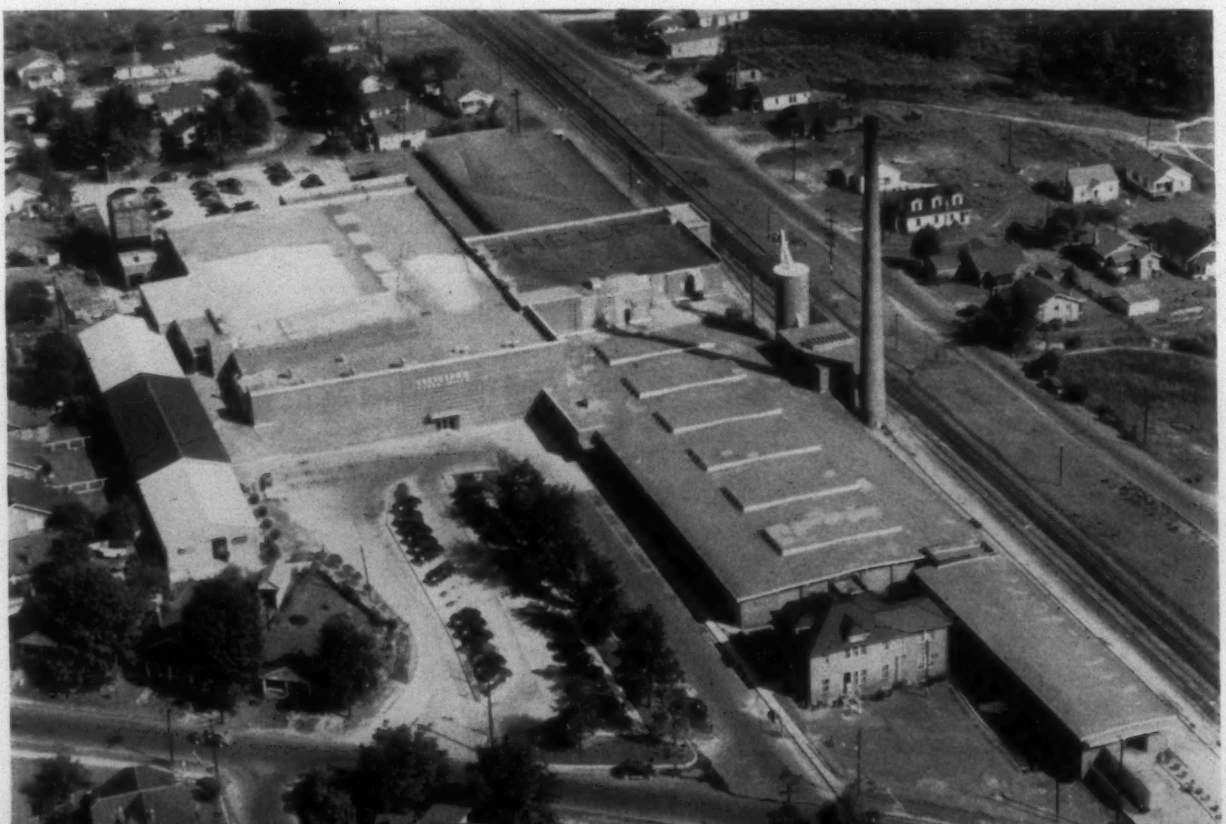
On Wednesday, Sept. 29, officials of J. P. Stevens and affiliated organizations came to inspect the mill. This group was headed by Robert T. Stevens, chairman, and John P. Stevens, Jr., president of J. P. Stevens & Co., and W. J. Carter, president, and Harry C. Carter, vice-president of Carter Fabrics. Both Messrs. Carter are vice-presidents and directors of J. P. Stevens. In addition to these key officials, a large number of Stevens executives gathered for the occasion. The Stevens executive group, along with a number of Shelby's leading citizens, was entertained by the mill at a luncheon at the North Lake Club at Wednesday noon.

The crowning event of the three-day open house came Wednesday evening, when the Shelby Chamber of Commerce gave a large testimonial banquet to the Stevens officials at the Cleveland Country Club. The banquet was attended by many leading North Carolinians, spokesman for the group being U. S. Senator Clyde Hoey. Evidence of Shelby's appreciation for the Stevens organization came in tangible form when Ralph Gardner, son of O. Max Gardner, handed Bob and Jack Stevens, and Nick and Harry Carter sterling silver gifts on behalf of the community. In his talk before the presentation ceremony, Ralph Gardner paid tribute to Carter Fabrics and J. P. Stevens companies.

One of the high spots of the banquet was the talk by Bob Stevens, who made the major address for the Stevens organization. In this talk Mr. Stevens scored pessimism in textiles, telling his listeners that lower prices will put fabrics back into a retail range where increased sales will be possible. Mr. Stevens expressed optimism over the outlook for the textile business, saying he would welcome a return to more normal times which would revive competition between mills and within the garment industry.

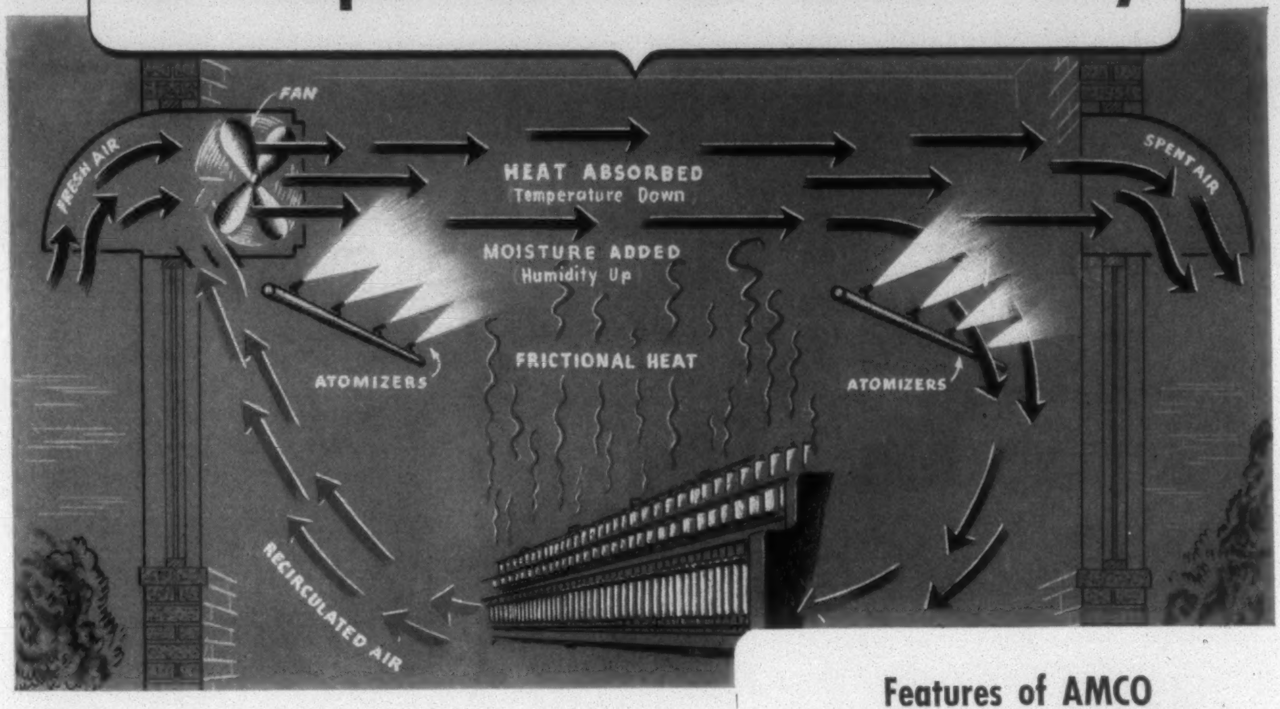
The Cleveland Cloth Mills open house celebrated the end of an expansion and modernization program which lasted two years. Engineering and planning for this work was by C. C. Hartmann & Son, architects and engineers of Greensboro, while the actual building was done by C. M. Guest & Sons, textile mill builders of Anderson, S. C., and Greensboro, N. C. The program included the addition of 50,000 square feet of floor space, new general offices, expanded warehouse space, a new boiler room, installation of new machinery in several departments and specially-designed drying ovens. The air conditioning system in the weave room was revamped and year-round cooling-heating equipment placed in the preparation department and throwing room. Also included in the program was the relighting of the entire plant with fluorescent fixtures. The changes increased the plant's production by about 50 per cent.

At the present time, this gray goods plant is producing nylon fabrics which are used for laundry bags, cover cloths for ironing boards, nurses uniforms, automobile seat covers and curtain material; satin for underwear, and rayon com-



Aerial view of Cleveland Cloth Mills, which recently celebrated the end of a two-year building program with an elaborate open house. C. M. Guest & Sons served as builders for the project, with plans by C. C. Hartmann & Son, architects.

Nothing cools so simply as evaporation...the AMCO way



- With completely automatic AMCO Evaporative Cooling system a controlled amount of fresh air is drawn into the mill from outside and combined with some re-circulated air. Spray from atomizers introduces moisture and relative humidity is raised to the desired point. Frictional heat is absorbed by evaporation of moisture thus reducing excessive room temperature. Spent air is exhausted automatically through controlled vents.

Simple, flexible, economical—AMCO treats each room as a separate unit. No expensive changes are necessary . . . no air ducts to install . . . no jump in maintenance costs. What AMCO humidification and cooling has done for many well-known, progressive textile mills, it can do for you. Let an AMCO engineer show you the way to better product quality and increased output.

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High flexibility to meet changing room conditions.

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Minimum maintenance.

bination dress goods, including failles, alpacas and romaines.

Steps in the mills' manufacturing processes are soaking, winding on winder bobbins, uptwisting, redrawing, downtwisting for two-ply, uptwisting again, steam-setting, warping, beaming, drawing-in, quilling and weaving. In its soaking process, Cleveland's production is equivalent to 100 pounds per man hour, or a total of 200 pounds an hour. Drying is accomplished in four ovens developed by Carter Fabrics engineers. Each oven has a capacity of 5,000 pounds in a 72-hour drying period, with temperature maintained at 160-170°. Indicators on the oven doors show the hour and date on which loads were placed for drying.

The mill has added 13 new Atwood model 200 winders, and in its throwing room are 29,000 spindles, about half of which are Atwood and half are U. S. Textile Machine Co. equipment. There are 3,000 downtwisting spindles on U. S. Textile model 5-B machines. In twisting, the plant applies 20 turns an inch on acetate and 50 turns on rayon. Three turns are used in doubling 150-denier acetate and 100-denier rayon, then 11 more turns are added. Twist-setting for 1½ hours is accomplished in five industrial dryer HW conditioners.

The preparation department has both low-speed and high-speed warping machines, including four cocker high-speed transfer warpers. There are 12 drawing-in frames and 1,500 Universal No. 90 filling-winder spindles. Weaving production at the mills has been increased an estimated 35 per cent. All of the plant's 550 looms are of Crompton & Knowles make, and 144 new model S-6, 24-harness looms, running 172 picks per minute, were added in the program just completed. The mill has 120 model S-5 looms and 286 model S-3s. Cloth is woven and shipped in 100-yard lengths.

The new general offices, constructed by the Guest company, occupy an addition at one end of the two-story plant. Modernly decorated, the offices have asphalt tile flooring, soundproof walls and a heating-cooling system, with ceiling-type outlets. The former two-story office building has been made into a lounge for employees.

Thousands of spare parts and supplies are kept in the mill's supply room, which utilizes a perpetual inventory system. A key-sort system maintains constantly a tab on supplies. Bins are tagged by name of the part, manufacturers and unit cost.

Quality control is handled by the Carter Fabrics Laboratory at Greensboro, N. C. This also serves other plants in the group, including Stanley (N. C.) Mills, Inc., Carter Fabrics Corp. plants at Greensboro and South Boston, Va., Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., and Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Jesse A. White, who has been connected with the mill ten years, is plant manager, and the superintendent is Howard A. Rollins, associated with the mill since 1936. James W. Corbett, office manager, joined the mill in 1932.

Cleveland currently is operating three shifts six days a week and has 660 workers.

Supervisory And Employee Training

By DR. C. J. SCHOLLENBERGER, Director of Training

Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.

FIRST, I should like to talk with you about the training of supervisory personnel for the better handling of their jobs and understanding the people with whom they work. Some few years ago a survey was made which showed that 92 per cent of a supervisor's job has something to do with dealing with people.

Accepting this principle, that dealing with people is the largest part of a supervisor's job, management has come to realize that the intelligent supervisor is one who understands the problems of people and can handle the multiplicity of problems that people bring to him in the course of their employment. To meet this need, a number of courses have been specifically designed to help the supervisor prepare to meet these numerous personnel situations. The courses now being offered our supervisory personnel are labor relations, labor analysis and cost control, public speaking, foremanship, industrial management, conference leading, supervisory orientation, supervisory service department familiarity training.

In a class of labor relations, it is suggested that the foreman be instructed in the interpretation of the contract with the recognized labor organization so that he may know fully his rights as the representative of the company as well as the rights of the union under the contract and be able to make correct interpretation with the least possible time and effort. It is further suggested that these interpretations be dramatized in the class so that the foreman may see the correct procedures to follow in all situations that may arise.

In an organization large enough to have a labor analysis and cost control set-up, every foreman should be instructed in the complete mechanics of this complicated system so that he may be better able to interpret the results to the workers as well as to fellow supervisors.

I feel that a course in public speaking should be made available to all supervisors. I believe that the large majority of us will agree that too many supervisors are not able to stand on their feet and talk without effort before a group of workers. It is my belief that a supervisor should be master of the situation at all times when such groups are convened. This training will not only give him poise but help him to express himself better and more coherently than if he tries to pull points out of thin air as he talks.

Along the same line, a course in conference leading for supervisors will be extremely helpful to all concerned from top management to the second hand level. If a man is trained to lead a conference he will be able to present the points for discussion before a group and secure the desired results of composite thought in much less time than by the methods of an ordinary discussion. It is my observation that by the conference method results are obtained in less than half the time of ordinary discussion procedures.

This Summer an experiment was inaugurated at Dan

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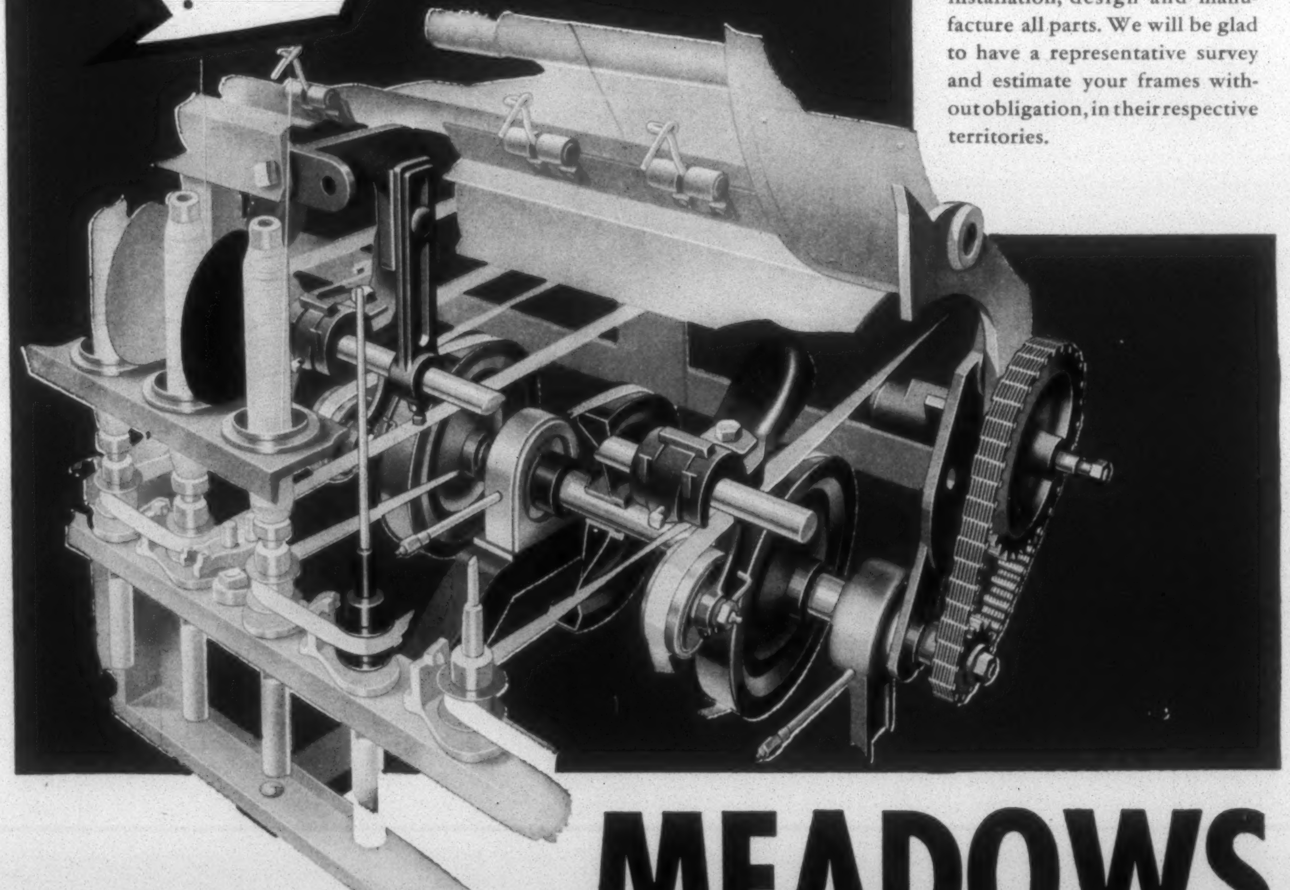
We engineer and service each installation, design and manufacture all parts. We will be glad to have a representative survey and estimate your frames without obligation, in their respective territories.



MEADOWS

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River which has proven quite successful from the standpoint of supervision. This training we have called supervisory service department familiarity training. We have found that many of the supervisors did not fully understand the workings of the service departments in our organization and therefore did not have a completely sympathetic attitude toward their functions. All of our supervisors, from the superintendent to the second hand, were divided into groups of approximately 15 and were scheduled for a two-hour session with the head of each service department in our organization. This procedure allowed the supervisor of each department a chance to explain the mechanics of his department, the problems that he confronts and the possible solutions that may be secured through co-operation with other departments or supervision. Time was also allowed for a question period when any supervisor could ask for information which was not completely clear in the discourse of the department head. As there are so many service departments in our organization, it took 16 weeks to schedule the supervision through the various sections. Each supervisor was scheduled for one two-hour period per week during the Summer. We feel that this has been time well spent and the co-operation between departments is now at a higher standard than at any other time.

To further augment the training or supervision, supervisors may take correspondence courses on their own time which will be of mutual benefit to your organization. This training includes foremanship for lower level supervision and industrial management for the higher level personnel. May I suggest to you a method for making this type of training work to a greater advantage in your organization?

If groups can be formed of from ten to 15 people with one supervisor acting as leader, the group can meet once a week for discussion of the lesson and then, with this fuller understanding, write the lesson on his own time at home. I will be more specific with this procedure. On the first evening of meeting the group should receive their material and discuss the first lesson. On the second evening when they assemble they should have the first lesson written out and sealed in an envelope ready for mailing and discuss the second lesson. Each week thereafter the lesson discussed the preceding week should be written out and sealed, ready for mailing, and the discussion of the next lesson should consume the time of meeting. If each of these lessons are handed to a secretary who checks a list and is responsible for the mailing of the material, it will be found that the success will be far greater than if it is left to each individual to take care of his own lessons and the mailing procedure.

Operative and Mechanical Forces

Fixing and Calculations—The operative and mechanical forces compose the largest part of an organization and much more varied courses should be made available to this group. As there are the people who do the actual work in the manufacturing processes, courses should be designed to improve the skills, technical knowledge, methods and procedures of the worker. To meet this end, fixing courses for the various machine processes is a number one essential. If men are better able to do their jobs intelligently, an organization is better fitted to meet the competition of the industry.

Paralleling the mechanical courses are courses in calculations pertaining to the various departments in the organization. A man may be an excellent mechanic but he will not be able to meet complete requirements of his job and promotion until he is able to do a complete job, which includes the physics and mathematics of his job.

Apprentice Training.—One need not gaze into a crystal ball to see the future of the highly skilled mechanical forces in a large organization. Today many trades are becoming extinct because training facilities are not available in the highly skilled trades. To meet this situation, which will be upon us in the near future, I zealously urge you to consider the inauguration of an apprenticeship training program to take care of your future needs. In many of our trades, the highly skilled mechanics are in the 50-to-60 age group with very few people being trained to replace them.

Under the G. I. Bill of Rights, you will find that an apprenticeship program is quite an inexpensive addition to your organization's training program as the government helps meet the training costs of the apprentice and thereby saves considerable expense in the training of these young men. It has been my experience that when a thorough understanding exists between the apprentice, the Veterans Administration and the organization, a successful apprenticeship program can exist within that mill.

At present the most urgently needed apprentices are plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, pipefitters, machinists, carpenters, and sheet metal workers. All of these are needed within the textile industry and it behooves us to think of our future in training men to meet these emergencies.

Secretarial and Commercial Training—During these times when it is practically an impossibility for the schools to turn out enough competent secretarial help to meet the demands of industry, it becomes necessary to train people within the organization to meet the needs of the organization. As most industries have accepted the philosophy of promotion from within the ranks, it seems feasible to take girls from within various departments and train them for upgrading into better positions of responsibility. To meet this need, it is suggested that classes be inaugurated in the evening program in stenography shorthand, business English, comptometry, typing and office practice. Within a short period of time, girls will become available for promotion into various positions within the organization.

Adult Education (Academic)—Believing that an intelligent worker is a superior worker, may I strongly urge you to consider the possibilities of starting an evening school program in co-operation with your local schools to improve the educational standards and levels of the people within your community. Classes should be made available for the illiterates so that they may be able to learn to read and write and hence be better prepared to understand state and national affairs for possible participation. For persons who have a limited education may I recommend that something be done to improve their educational levels so that they may

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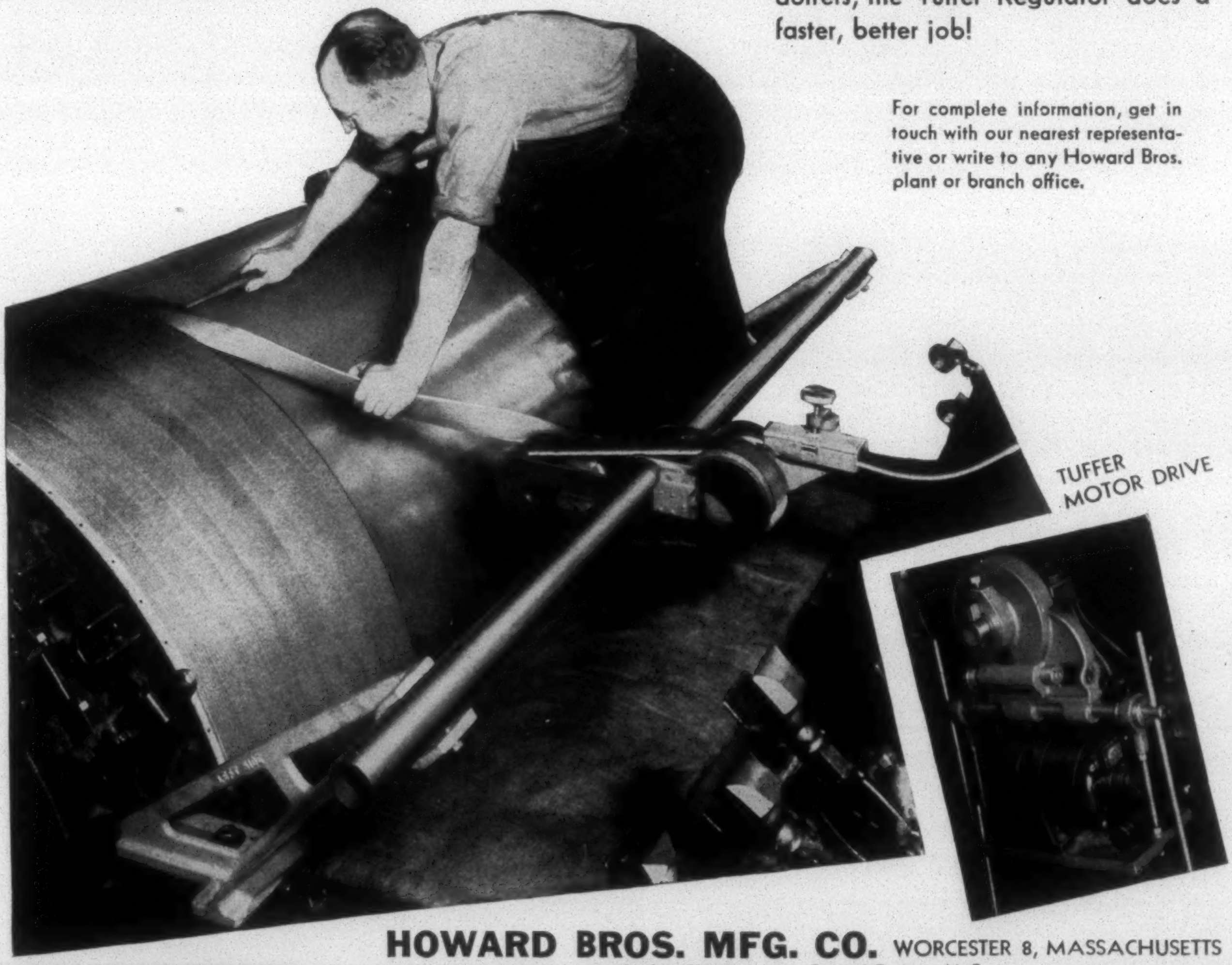

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be of more value to their community. Classes in mathematics, English, History, civics and science should be made available in the community and such persons urged to attend them.

Classes for Women—Since many organizations employ a large number of women may I recommend that classes be made available for these women for the betterment of their homes. Such subjects as sewing, cooking, home decoration and handicrafts would be valuable additions to a training program because women more naturally are the homemakers and anything that would enhance their home lives would be of benefit.

Negro Training—Beyond a doubt you have in your employ a considerable number of Negroes. With the trend as it seems today, it occurs to me that the more intelligent we can make our Negro employees, the better citizens they will make and the better jobs they will perform. Classes on a simplified level can be started for these people through your local Negro schools. It has been my observation that the morale of the Negro has been raised and his attitude greatly improved by some attention being given to his welfare and betterment.

Library—Trade journals and books pertaining to the trades are valuable assets in the training of supervisors and operative employees. Books and magazines should be made available either through the schools, in co-operation with the mill, or directly through a mill library for the use of employees. Modern magazines and textbooks are not an expensive supplement to any training program. The results received from this expenditure will return many-fold in the form of better informed employees. I advocate that you consider a program of individual subscriptions for supervisors in your organization. I feel sure you will find it quite beneficial. If a man can be persuaded to subscribe for one or more textile or technical magazines pertaining to his job, have his copies addressed to his home: the chances are far greater that he will absorb the contents than by receiving them on his job.

Records—In a modern training program a complete record should be kept of each employee's training, showing the classes he has taken and his success or failure in each. This is a valuable adjunct to the rest of his records, which should be taken into deliberation when he is under consideration for promotion. His training will have little value if it is forgotten by management because it is one of the more valuable points to consider in a man's progress within the organization. Every training department should have this material available for immediate use by management when considering promotions.

Financing the Program—After hearing these suggestions the thought may occur to you that "this is a too expensive program for me to consider." This should not be the case, if you will use the facilities of local schools, and the services of the state department of vocational education, state department of adult education and national government, the expenses should be comparatively small.

Allow me to explain to you how the financing of classes works in our organization. Following the philosophy that few people appreciate anything that is given to them for nothing, we have established a tuition system which furnishes the local funds required to match the state and federal funds under the national vocational education acts. The tuition per class is $2.00 for a ten-week term, or 40-hour session, or five cents per hour per student. The remaining costs are borne by the state department of vocational education, the state department of adult education, and the Federal Government.

It is my sincere hope that the suggestions that I am giving to you for your consideration will not be taken as mere theory. Each suggestion has been proven feasible in our organization and we know the results of these various types of training. They have worked satisfactorily in the past and will continue to be satisfactory in the future.

May I impress upon you the fact that a training program will not work under any circumstances without the aid and sympathetic understanding of top management and supervision? Top management must be sympathetic to the problems of supervision and the workers and have a desire to help its employees become as efficient and intelligent as possible. Supervision must have an understanding attitude toward the people with whom they work and offer encouragement at all times to them to better themselves—physically, mentally and financially. With the employees aware that their future depends upon their abilities and desire to improve themselves, they will be happier in their jobs and produce materials of a higher standard for their employer.

Since training in an industry is the mark of progress within that industry I suggest to you that both management and labor will have "continued security through constant progress."

Dr. Schollenberger delivered his paper Sept. 11 at High Point, N. C., before the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Textile Manufacturing? — Not Exactly

By INEZ H. McDUFF

WHAT has a small plant producing cotton shag rugs got to do with the huge textile industry? Not too much, for sure. However, partially as the result of the co-operation it has received from a textile mill this little rug plant is now a profitable concern. In addition, the textile mill has a nearby, steady customer.

Typical among the nearly 2,000 small industries that have been established in Arkansas in the past five years to process native raw materials at their source is the looped rug plant of the Clark Rug Co. at Little Rock. Twenty months ago E. A. Clark had a rug-making machine, a little capital, an idea, and a few brightly-colored cotton shag rugs for which there seemed to be no market. He had acquired the machine from a relative who couldn't use it because she was allergic to cotton lint. Both of them thought the local market would absorb as many rugs as the machine would produce. But after learning to make rugs, Mr. Clark found himself up against a blank wall. For some unknown reason, people just didn't buy them.

Today the Clark brothers, E. A. and David, are producing

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E. A. Clark (left) and his brother, David Clark (seated at third machine), personally service each machine in their Clark Rug Co. plant at Little Rock.

100 to 125 loop twist rugs daily from Arkansas-grown cotton, spun in an Arkansas mill. They are installing a shipment of new rug-making machines to supplement output of the six which they now have, and are searching for a much larger building in which to install their present plant and a proposed dye house.

Local industrial leaders hail the new product, an all Arkansas venture from cotton boll to bedroom floor, as visual proof that the state's most important agricultural product can be processed and sold with profit locally. Every yard of cotton duck used as the base of the rug is woven in Arkansas, and every cone of coarse cotton yarn used to make the innumerable 1¼-inch loops of the rug's pile was spun in the state. Both are produced at Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark., from Arkansas-grown cotton.

Between that unsuccessful beginning and the Clark plant's present seam-bursting growth is a story of persistent effort to find out what people will buy on the local retail market. First Mr. Clark canvassed leading Little Rock retailers, and received varied replies as to the kind of rugs most in demand. Then he appealed to the industrial department of the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, but officials of that unit didn't know what kind of rugs the public wanted, either.

So they joined Mr. Clark in a tour of the textile sections of Alabama and Georgia, visiting all of the rug plants they could find, until they learned the answer to their question. Next was the problem of adapting their machinery to the recommended type of loop twist rug. Mr. Clark induced a Georgia machine shop operator to convert heads of his four-needle machines to the selected type, then he started experiments in sizes and types of rugs for the local market. "Our biggest headache was that of making the converted machines work," he recalled. "My brother used to be an electrician, but I just do it by main strength and awkwardness, as the old saying goes. Together the two of us tore down those machines and rebuilt them several times before we got the results we wanted. Now each machine is in maximum production, and we are expecting delivery on more four-needle machines daily. We must have a minimum of six in operation all the time."

Following the usual trade practice, the Clark rugs are made in white and dyed to order. Dyeing has been done under contract with a local dye house, but the firm will install its own dye plant as soon as a building with adequate space is obtained.

The rug-making process is synchronized to keep assembly line production rolling. A 550-yard roll of duck, varying in weight from 11 to 17 ounces according to the size of the rug, is fed onto a long cutting table. Shrinkage of one inch to the foot is allowed. The rug base is hemmed by turning one fold under, stitching, reversing and placing in the looping machine. The heavy cotton cord is sewed in a 1¼-inch pile, four rows at a time, rows one-half-inch apart, with the last row finishing the raw edge of the hem. A special machine adds odd-numbered rows on certain sizes. Another stitches the ends of the rugs to secure loose threads. When dyed and thoroughly dry, they are tagged with the brand name, maker's name and address, size, specifications and laundering instructions. The Clark firm is producing rugs in 18 by 34, 24 by 36, 24 by 48, 30 by 60 inches and four by six feet.

Arkansas industrial leaders hail the establishment of such plants as that of the Clark firm as examples of the possibilities to be found in the state's program of lifting itself by its economic bootstraps. When Arkansas homes are furnished with articles made in Arkansas from Arkansas-grown materials, they believe, one step in lifting the state from its low position in the comparative income scale of states will have been attained. When Arkansans grow the material at home, make the article at home, and sell it to home people, home-made prosperity is an economic certainty.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Monsanto Chemical Co., William Whitman Co. and the Dayton Rubber Co. recently were recipients of "Oscar of Industry" awards for the excellence of their annual reports. The awards are presented annually by *Financial World*. The 1947 report to stockholders of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. was judged as the best in the milling industry. Monsanto's annual report was declared the best in the chemical industry and that of Dayton Rubber Co. the best in the rubber and tire industry. The William Whitman Co. report earned three awards: the best cover design of the year, the best four-color cover design, and the Highest Merit Award Certificate for general excellence.

A LARGE PHOTO-MURAL which pictures the story of cotton, from the boll to finished textile products, has been of great interest to visitors at the new South office of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. in Charlotte, N. C., which was opened Oct. 15. The mural, which was designed and placed by Elliot Lyman Fisher, well-known photographic artist, covers virtually an entire side of the banking room. The series of pictures shows cotton growing in the field, a scene in an early cotton gin and then the various processes through which the fiber passes before reaching consumer shelves as fine fabrics, toweling and other products. Finished in sepia tone, the mural blends with the general color scheme of the banking lobby. Charlotte, where the South office is located, is the center of the great Carolinas textile belt.

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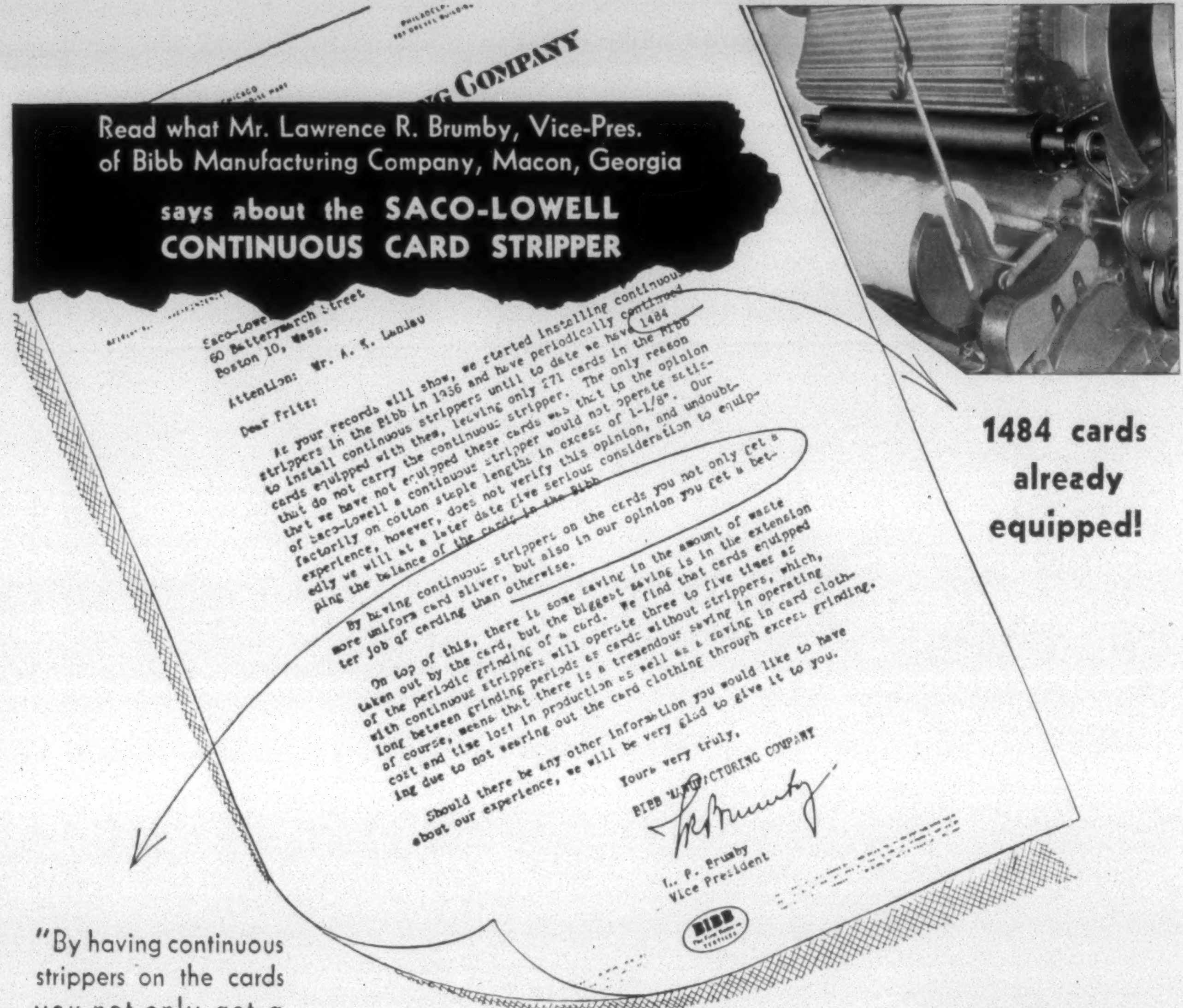
says about the SACO-LOWELL CONTINUOUS CARD STRIPPER



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Attention: Mr. A. K. Landau

Dear Fritz:

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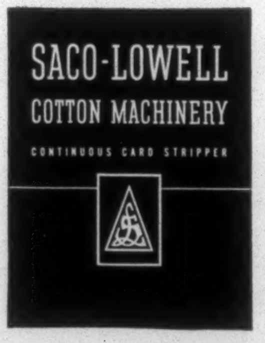

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Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

Eastern Carolina S. T. A. Has Lively Discussion Of Preparatory Processes & Yarn Production

THIS Fall's meeting of the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina Division, held Oct. 30 at Durham, N. C., was described by those present as one of the best gatherings of textile operating executives ever held. Erwin Cotton Mills Co. was host to the meeting in Erwin Auditorium, and it was presided over by the divisional chairman, G. E. Moore, superintendent of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co. of Bynum, N. C. An abstracted stenographical report of the discussion on preparatory processes and yarn manufacture follows.

Chairman Moore: We have listed for discussion various topics and questions under the different processes in the mill, and we want all of you to get up and express yourselves. Question No. 1, which relates to the opening, reads as follows: "Describe your present line of opening and cleaning machinery, specifying the type of machines used, and state the sequence in which they appear in the line. (a) How many bales mix do you use behind the opening equipment? (b) What grade and staple of cotton are used? (c) How many pounds per hour can you handle efficiently? (d) Do you have any objection to any unit in your cleaning system, and if so what would you replace it with?" Mr. Cates, tell us what you have.

C. C. Cates, assistant superintendent, Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills: We have five hoppers feeding onto an apron, and we are mixing 24 bales at the time. It feeds from the apron into the bale breaker and then into the down stroke.

Chairman Moore: Is there anything else that you would like to have in this line of cleaning? Is your cleaning satisfactory?

Mr. Cates: Yes, I think our cleaning is satisfactory. The only thing we have any objection to is the amount of curl in the cotton. Our pickers have too much work to do.

Chairman Moore: Should you like to open any more cotton than that if you had room?

Mr. Cates: I think that 24 bales is sufficient, because that gives us a pretty good mix of the type of cotton we are using.

The Chairman: What type of cotton are you using?

Mr. Cates: Twelve bales of one-inch and 12 bales of $\frac{15}{16}$ths-inch—in other words, we are using $\frac{31}{32}$nds.

Chairman Moore: You think you are getting satisfactory blending?

Mr. Cates: I hope we do. I feel that we are getting it. It is just a question of our pickers being able to straighten the cotton out.

Mr. Horner: From how many different localities does your cotton come? In other words, in your mixing do you have 24 bales all from one locality?

Mr. Cates: We use all kinds; we do not get it all from the same locality. But we try to get a mixing of at least ten carloads at a time. My question is whether we should take that down stroke out of the line, and I should like to know whether anyone has had that experience.

Mr. A.: What is the difference between the down stroke and the Buckley beater? What particular difference is there between a down stroke section and a regular Buckley beater section?

W. T. Byrd, carding and spinning, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: We have the up stroke. I have never run the down stroke. I would say I would feed the down stroke lighter and faster. Don't put so much in there, because I would say it has a tendency to jam it up.

Chairman Moore: Now take the question of cleaning. Do you have anything in your line that you think you ought not to have? Is anybody getting curl in the cotton? We have had some trouble and I have heard of some trouble with the vertical opens running either too fast or too slow and curling the cotton. Some of us think that running them too slow will perhaps curl the cotton; running them too fast will, we are sure.

G. H. Dunlap, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh: How about having reports of what some of the others have in their opening and cleaning lines? They may be satisfied with what they have and may not be.

A. R. Marley, superintendent, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.: We have a line of 14 opening hoppers, and we feed 30 bales at a time—30 bales at a mix. At present we run through the bale breaker in the opening room and on to the picker room; and in the picker room we have set a vertical and two No. 12 lattice openers, feeding into a No. 2 overflow and then into a regular distributor, into the Saco-Lowell picker. We are running one-inch middling cotton.

Virgil E. McDowell, assistant superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: What did you say you feed into first? What is the first machine that it feeds into?

Mr. Harley: A vertical, followed by two No. 12 lattice openers.

Mr. McDowell: What is the difference between the lattice opener and this down stroke? Don't they work on practically the same principle?

Mr. Marley: I understood that the down stroke is practically the same thing as the old up stroke, only it goes in the opposite direction.

J. R. Meikle, assistant superintendent, Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: We have just installed a new opening room, and I do not know whether I can answer too many questions about it or not. Generally, the blending hoppers are divided into two groups, with five in each group, feeding onto a feed table, then pulled through a magnetic separator by a condenser, which feeds a vertical opener, then out of the vertical opener into another condenser, into a lattice opener, back into another condenser and into another lattice opener and then into the picker room. It is a big improvement over our old system; there is no question about that. We are cleaning our cotton a great deal more. We like each unit in there so far and do not have any fault to find, and I do not know of any changes we are going to make.

Chairman Moore: This question was if you have any objection to any unit in your cleaning system and, if so, what would you put in its place. Recently we put in a new opener. We thought we would get better cleaning, and I believe we have, but it is really hard to tell. We have plenty of trash and have plenty of dirt yet, and it looks as if it is just hard to put our finger right on the spot. We do not know whether we are doing very much better or not. Sometimes I think that what we do does not accomplish much and that it goes on rather in the same old way.

Mr. Marley: I should like to ask if Mr. Meikle thinks it would help to put a gyrator in, or not.

Mr. Meikle: I don't know; I should hate to say. We do know from the tests we have run that we are taking out two or three per cent more waste in the opening room than we formerly did, which means that we have less to take out down the line.

Mr. Marley: Mr. Meikle has practically the same thing we have got, except that we feed into a bale breaker. We have found that our lap looks a lot better. We were originally, before that, running into two verticals and an upstroke, and there is just no comparison. It is doing a much better job.

F. M. McDonald, Plant No. 6 superintendent (spinning), Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills: We have a Superior cleaner and a No. 12. We find it very satisfactory. We have five feed hoppers and one waste hopper feeding onto a conveyor belt going into the No. 12, going to this Superior cleaner and to two vertical openers, into a second No. 12, onto an upright apron and into our picker. We are doing about three per cent on this No. 12 and the Superior cleaner, which is a little better than what we are doing on the two vertical openers. We still feel that our picker is doing too much cleaning. We were formerly using a No. 12, and we just installed this Superior cleaner in connection with the No. 12. We just have that much more cleaning.

Mr. Dunlap: Is your Superior cleaner the type with the inclined apron?

Mr. McDonald: No, horizontal. We run the beater on the No. 12 about 600, I think; and on the vertical openers—we have been playing with those things some. We had been running the first vertical 800 and the second vertical 600. We reversed those speeds and are trying to test it to see what is the best way to handle it. We think we have a little curl coming from our vertical. I was told that if we would cut one vertical we would get fewer neps. So we went in and by-passed one vertical, and a test shows that we are getting fewer neps. But we did a lot of work on the cards at the same time, so we do not know which is responsible.

Mr. McDowell: If you have curl on your vertical, have you tried raising the grid bars—raising the beater higher? If you do that you raise the beater away from the grid bars, you see, and increase the space in there.

Mr. McDonald: We have in the last week or so raised our beaters as high as we can get them.

Mr. McDowell: When you did that did you notice any difference in the curl in the cotton? Did it help any?

Mr. McDonald: I believe it has helped some.

Mr. Marley: You say you have two No. 12s in that line?

Mr. McDonald: I have two 12s in this same line, and we have one back of the pickers. We feed from the last No. 12 through an upright apron, I believe they call it—the gyrator type Saco-Lowell.

Mr. Marley: Actually you have two verticals and a Superior all in the same line?

Mr. McDonald: In our opening room we have five feed hoppers and one waste hopper feeding into the No. 12, then through a vertical opener, through one hopper and a No. 12 back of the pickers. We have put back in our second vertical. We ran for two or three weeks without that, but since we have worked on these cards I could not tell just what we were doing, so I put the second vertical back in, and we are running the two verticals now. I ran a test, and where I was getting 50 pounds in four hours I am getting 100 now. I think I am getting a little cleaner cotton with the second vertical.

Mr. Meikle: How many pounds per hour are you putting in?

Mr. McDonald: Around 965.

C. W. Howell, superintendent, No. 2 Mill, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: I believe we have a little different arrangement from what anyone has mentioned. We have blending feeders between the openers and the cleaners. Then we feed into a No. 12 lattice, then a vertical opener, and a No. 12. That seems to be a little different arrangement from what the others have. I believe their vertical opener is ahead of their No. 12. They ran a series of tests before I was at Erwin, and they determined by re-arranging the machines a number of times that they got better results by putting the No. 12 lattice ahead of the vertical opener.

David Clark, editor, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte, N. C.: In September I went down to Stoneville, Miss., right in the heart of the Delta. There is a laboratory there where there is every spinning device known, and they are always making tests. They have a problem there in that most of the cotton in Mississippi is now picked by machine, and it comes out very trashy. I saw some of that cotton put through these processes, and it is really remarkable how well it comes out. If you fellows really want to learn something about cleaning cotton, go down to Stoneville, Miss. Those people in that laboratory are making tests every day on cleaning cotton. In the future we are going to have machine-picked cotton, and we shall have to learn how to handle it. At that laboratory in Stoneville they make every combination of machines and run every test you can think of.

Chairman Moore: The fact that we have been getting some machine-picked cotton is one reason why we arranged this program. We have been having some trouble.

Mr. Dunlap: I do not think I can give you any information about the arrangement of machines there. But I should like to add to what Mr. Clark said that I visited one of the most modern gins in the Delta, which handled cotton picked by machine and also cotton picked by hand, one

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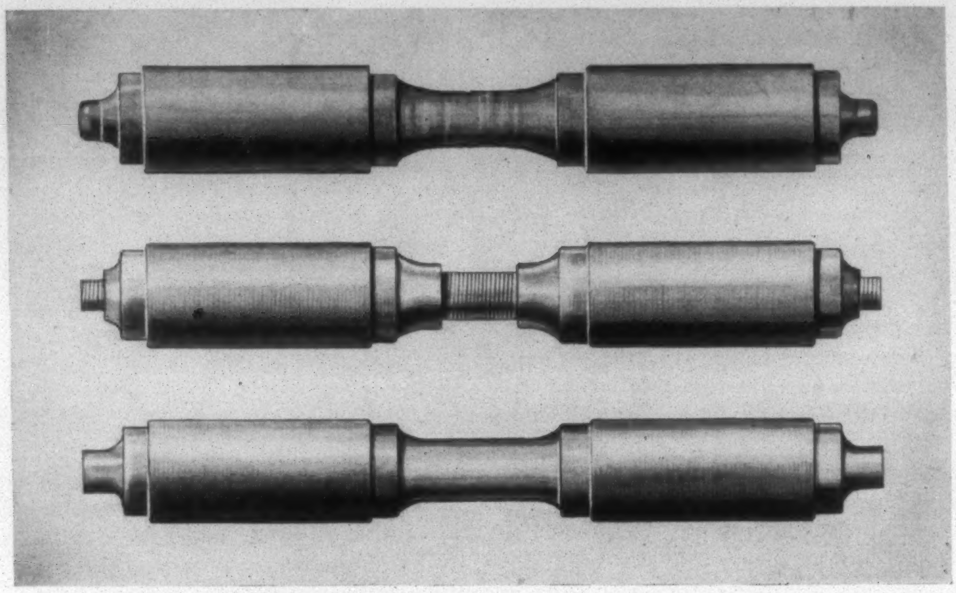

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right after the other. I saw strict middling coming out of that gin from hand-picked cotton, and I saw strict low coming out of the same gin. I would say they are doing a marvelous job. The machine-picked cotton had in it not only leaves from the cotton plant, and stems, but there is a type of vine that grows on the cotton plants down there that it takes a deep freeze to kill, followed by sunshine. Defoliating will not kill it. So when the machine goes through and picks the cotton it gets this vine in it, and after it goes through the gin pieces of this green leaf still adhere to the cotton. It is quite a problem to get out. You had just as well make up your minds that sooner or later you will have to use this machine-picked cotton, as Mr. Clark said.

In the Delta, frankly, I saw more cotton than I ever had before in my life. If you try to compare the cotton growing in North Carolina or South Carolina with that in the Delta, there is just no comparison. It is big business down there. They have to pick that by machine because it is too expensive to harvest the cotton by hand. It is costing them approximately $75 a bale to harvest and gin their cotton; and when you compare that with the price they get for it, it is not in line. If you have to pay half the price you get for cotton just to have it prepared for market, it is out of line. There is an economic problem involved there, and they will have to pick their cotton by machine. That land is adapted to cotton, and they are going to continue to grow it and you are going to have trashy cotton.

J. E. Shaw, assistant superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I should like to ask Mr. Dunlap a question. In your experience and research and study, do you know whether there is any difference in the breaking strength and the staple length of the same variety of cotton grown in different localities? In California, it is my information, they are starting to grow cotton by irrigation; and I wonder what effect that method of growing it will have on the cotton.

Mr. Dunlap: They are not only starting to grow it, but those people are making about a million-bale crop. I talked with a man who recently came back from there. He said he saw cotton growing out there irrigated and saw cotton no higher than 12 or 14 inches, all open. They get in there and snap it; that is the way they harvest it. Their biggest concern, of course, is water. They have wells, and of course they have dams, but water is even being rationed out there. The growers cannot have as much as they want. Those people are going to grow cotton out there, and I tell you they are thinking in terms of a million-bale crop.

You will find cotton of the same variety growing in different localities that will vary in staple. That may be due to a number of things—the fertility of the soil, the fertilizer used, the rainfall, and, of course, the cultivation. But under normal conditions you will probably find that there is very little difference in the fiber strength. You will get practically the same fiber strength; but you will find that the staple length of the same variety of cotton will vary from locality to locality, which may be due to the things I have just named.

Chairman Moore: Our first question on picking is: "What type of pickers and how many beaters are in the line?" The next part of the question is: "What type distributors are used behind the pickers?" Do you think three beaters are better than two, or do you think the old process is better than the new, or the one-process?

Mr. Byrd: We have three beaters. We have the three-blade beaters on the first two, I call it; and then on the finisher we have the Kirschner beater.

The Chairman: Your first two beaters are blade beaters?

Mr. Byrd: That is right—all blade beaters.

Chairman Moore: You do not have the porcupine beater?

Mr. Byrd: No, we do not have that at all. We have the Saco-Lowell one-process.

Chairman Moore: You think you would rather have the blades than the pin beaters there?

Mr. Byrd: I think you get better cleaning and think they prepare it better for your cards. The only objection I have to it is that if anything runs through there, like a piece of iron or a piece of wood, or anything like that, as a general rule it tears those ends up; and it does not have that effect on the blades. I would prefer the blade beaters on the back and the Kirschner in front.

Chairman Moore: Did you have an idea or think that your blade beater broke up your fiber any?

Mr. Byrd: Well, if your blades are too sharp and close they will. You have to watch that. The sharper they are, the more you have to pull them away from the feed roll; the duller they are, the closer you push them.

Chairman Moore: Do you think it is a good idea to grind them from time to time?

Mr. Byrd: Yes, sir, I think so, if anyone knows how.

Chairman Moore: Have you ever noticed that after your beaters are ground on the drawing frame there will be a lot of fly—more than common?

Mr. Byrd: No, sir, I would not say I have noticed that.

Mr. McDowell: I should like to ask Mr. Byrd if that is a converted system from the regular Saco-Lowell set-up.

Mr. Byrd: It is a regular set-up—two three-blade beaters on the back and the Kirschner in front. That is the way they sent them out. We put them in, I guess it was, in 1940.

Mr. Meikle: When we put in our new opening equipment we also put in new pickers, and we felt at that time that we did not need three beaters in the picker room—that we were going to do more cleaning in the opening room, which would leave less to do in the picking room. So we bought a one-process picker and two beaters. We have a two-blade beater on the back of the picker, with the Kirschner on the front. We are finding it satisfactory, because we are definitely taking out more waste in the opening room and leaving less to be taken out in the picker room; and I would also say we are not taking as much good cotton out. We are really getting waste out and not taking out usable cotton.

Chairman Moore: There is another question right there: "How much tolerance do you allow in lap weight?"

Mr. Meikle: Plus or minus four ounces.

Chairman Moore: I think that is getting pretty close. I will tell you how I feel about it. It will not do to say very much to a picker hand. But I hate to see those laps go back, because it injures the cotton if they are run again. I had rather see them off a little bit more than to let them go back. What do you think about it?

Mr. Meikle: I think there again it depends on how far back you take that lap. If you take it back to the opening room, I agree with you heartily. If you just feed it back on the picker I think it is all right.

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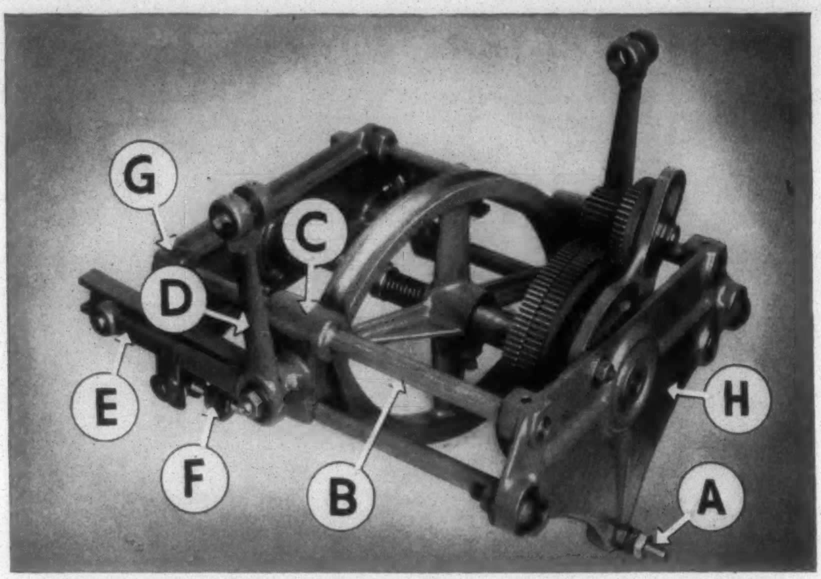

Fig. 1—Atwood Model 100 Traverse Motion Assembly complete as shipped.

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The unit is attached to the end stand of the machine by two bolts and an adjusting stud (A in Fig. 1) which is used for leveling. The assembly is leveled lengthwise by placing a small level on the horizontal guide and support rod (B) and adjusting the stud (A) until the bubble is centered. Oversize holes in the end stand, through which the bolts are passed, allow for proper positioning and any crosswise leveling that may be necessary. In this case a larger level is placed across the two top guide and support rods.

To give added support, two stiffening rods are attached at one end to the end stand and at the other end to the end plate (G). An oil drip pan and a gear guard are also provided. (Inasmuch as Fig. 1 shows the traverse motion assembly complete as shipped, the two stiffening rods, oil drip pan, gear guard, and traverse connector mentioned later are not shown.)

There are two traverse motion guide and support rods, made of 3/4 in. stock, on each side of the unit, one located directly above the other and both held rigidly at one end by the base plate (H) and at the other end by the end plate (G). Vibration and rocking motion of the rods in relation to the traverse stroke are, therefore, reduced.

Each traverse lever guide (C) has two bushings which guide on the upper rod. The lower position is grooved to guide on the lower rod. Any lateral movement of the guide, as it is reciprocated by the cam, is therefore prevented by the lower rod.

Short linkages reduce leverage and provide a more positive action of the traverse lever (D). This lever has two legs extending at approximately a 90° angle to one another. The traverse bar connector is attached to one of these legs. A block (E) attached to the other leg rides in a groove in the traverse adjusting slide. Exact adjustments, either to increase or decrease the traverse length, may be obtained by setting the slide at an angle to the horizontal. An adjusting screw (F) is provided for this purpose.

The traverse motion should be adjusted individually on each side of the machine. Because of the auxiliary traverse motion, it is only possible to set the traverse length by winding yarn on one take-up spool while making slight adjustments as indicated from observing the build of the package. The traverse slide angle adjustment should then be locked. The adjustable traverse connector rod may then be set to centralize the traverse at the take-up bobbins after which setting of the yarn guides may be necessary to correct for individual bobbins.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

November 1948

23-8-3

WINDING AND TWISTING MACHINERY FOR NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC YARNS

UNIVERSAL ® WINDING COMPANY

INCLUDING ATWOOD DIVISION

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES MONTREAL and HAMILTON

Mr. McDowell: When you say feed it back to the picker, where do you feed it?

Mr. Meikle: In the waste machine.

Mr. Cates: I should like to know how many blows per inch you are getting on your pickers.

G. R. Cross, overseer carding, Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: On the first section of the picker our actual figure is 23.91, I think. On the beater on the front of the finisher section we are getting 50.51 blows per inch.

Joe P. Hughes, superintendent, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.: We are using a Saco-Lowell three-blade—I mean we are using two blade beaters on the back and one Kirschner on the front, but I do not believe we are putting in quite as many blows per inch as Mr. Meikle is. Clarence, how many blows are we putting in?

C. C. Culbreth, overseer carding, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.: I think our total is about 72.

Mr. Hughes: Our allowance is plus or minus one-quarter pound.

Mr. Clark: I should like to ask somebody to say what harm there is in setting a Kirschner beater as close as it can be set. That is a little hobby of mine. I do not believe there are five per cent of the Kirschner beaters in the South set up right.

Mr. Horner: How close do you think they should be set?

Mr. Clark: Just as close as you can get them. I have seen them set maybe one-eighth of an inch apart. I defy anybody to make a test, setting those beaters up just as close as you can get them. If you have those points set one-eighth apart, when the cotton comes through it grabs it and makes lumps.

Mr. Horner: While you are on your feet, Mr. Clark, I wish you would tell us what tolerance should be allowed on lap weight.

Mr. Clark: I don't know about that. The laps vary in length, and I think it is silly to put it back because of variation in the weight of the whole lap. What you are after is the weight per yard. I believe if you will run five laps—any man in here—you will find four or five yards difference in the length. I think it is silly to put them back, because it is the weight per yard you are interested in. I do not believe you would run many laps back.

The Chairman: You think you could get a blade beater too close, don't you?

Mr. Clark: Oh, yes, a blade beater is a different proposition.

Mr. McDowell: How about the blade beaters? I am interested in that.

Chairman Moore: I think the type of your cotton and the length of your staple have to be considered in that.

Mr. Dunlap: What do you think is the maximum speed at which you can run a Kirschner beater?

Mr. McDowell: 1,450.

Mr. Byrd: Say from 750 to 1,450. Why should you consider the speed in between there? I believe in running it as low as you possibly can to get results from it.

Chairman Moore: Yes, I think so, but maybe your production will have something to do with that. Maybe you have to have a certain number of laps. We necessarily have to make laps a little bit faster than we like. We make laps about every five minutes.

Mr. Byrd: We make one about every seven minutes. I think if you are making one every ten minutes the speed could come down. It depends on the amount of cotton you are putting through the Kirschner beater.

E. C. Horner, assistant superintendent, J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.: I don't know, Mr. Byrd, unless you get a little bit more combing action there.

Mr. Byrd: If you have it too low you will have a drag there. You have to have it fast enough to get it up against the screen. You have to use common sense.

Mr. McDowell: I should like somebody to tell me about the rake distributor. I do not know how it operates. Who has a rake distributor? If you have a rake distributor, what is left over that is not used—that the hoppers do not use—is carried over the hoppers and back? I want to know if it is practical and how it works.

Mr. Horner: Well, it is only a rake that works in the trough that leads the cotton down into a bag. After the bag gets full the rake will rake the cotton on over to the next bag. If there is any left over it goes into an air line that carries it to the head of the condenser.

Mr. McDowell: It does not carry it back?

Mr. Horner: No, just to the condenser. It keeps the cotton circulating there over the tops of those hoppers.

A Member: We have only three pickers in our line. The trough goes over the top, and the rake rakes it.

Mr. Horner: The whole question is—do you have enough cotton coming through your opening room? If you have, either system is good; if you have not, your system is not good.

Mr. Cates: I should like to know if anybody has a continuous stripper on a card.

Henry D. Scoggins, night superintendent, Spofford Mills, Inc., Wilmington, N. C.: We have 75 cards and have continuous strippers. We ran quite a few tests, and we like them. We have some that have been running now approximately 18 months. When they get worn you can buy the needle bars separate from the stripper. In other words, if the needle bar gets bent, or anything, you can buy one separate from the stripper; and your master mechanic can put one back on. We find it very successful. We did have the vacuum strip before we put in the continuous strippers, and we stripped once every 24 hours with the vacuum, on the doff. We strip twice a week. We strip the doffer, too, once every 24 hours, and the cylinders twice a week. We think we have got a better breaking strength in the spinning room. We run $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch middling cotton.

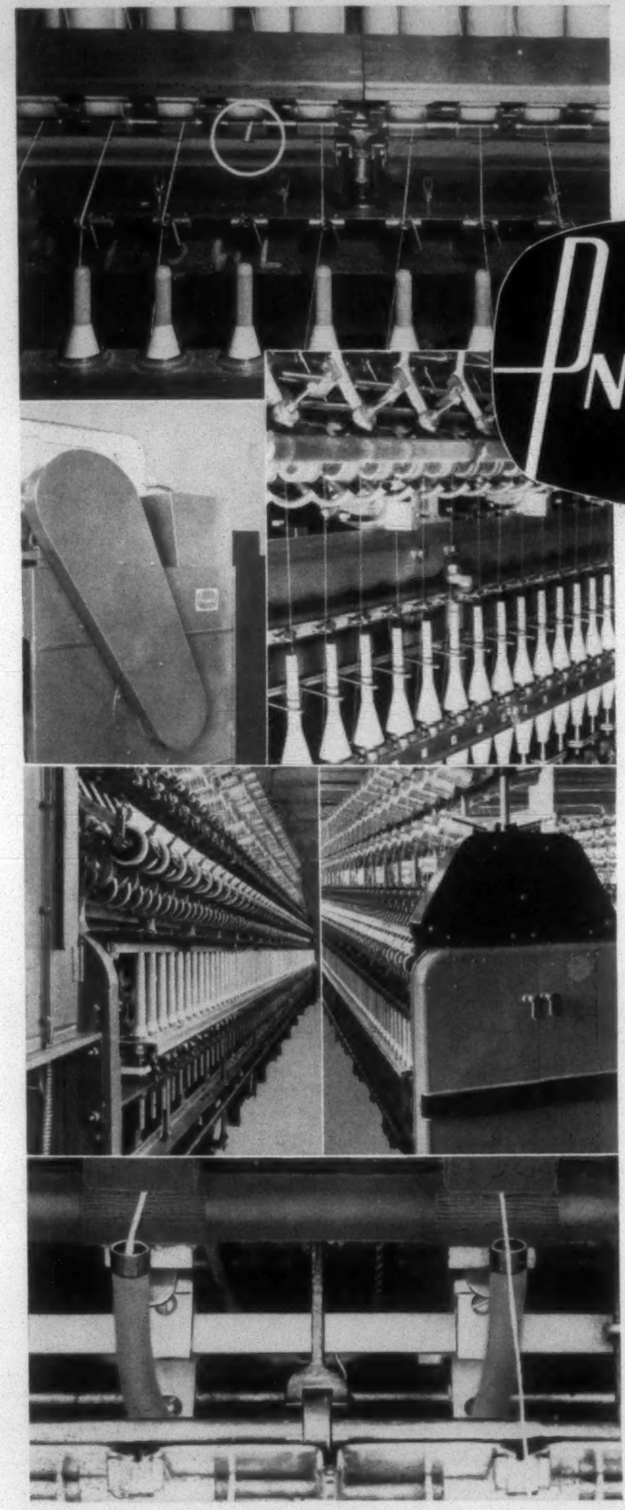
Mr. Horner: I understand that the advantage of continuous stripping is that it eliminates the variation caused by stripping. If you strip by hand or by air, immediately after the stripping the sliver gets light until the cards load up again. Has that helped your variation?

Mr. Scoggins: It has. There was a tendency just before stripping for the sliver to load up and after stripping to be on the light side. Since we have this continuous stripping there is less variation.

Mr. Horner: Who can tell me what to do to prevent seed from imbedding deeply into the card flats? You are not going to get them all out; one will get in the lap once in a while. All of you who do carding know that they are very hard to get out.

Mr. Scoggins: How often do you burnish your flats?

Mr. Horner: Once every two months. The burnishing brush will get some of them out, but not all. We use H & B, and I find the burnishing will not get them all out. I



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should like for someone to give me a reason why the H & B, particularly, loads up with seed.

Mr. McDonald: We have had to grind our flats, surface-grind them, and we think it would be a good idea to replace our stand. I was in one mill not long ago that replaced the Whitin stand with Saco-Lowell, and it ran pretty well.

Mr. Horner: I don't know whether you would get the same pitch or not. I am afraid you would not.

Mr. McDonald: Mr. Farmer, down at Henderson, told me he was not able to set his flats to a nine and that they replaced with this Saco-Lowell stand and since then he is able to set his flat to a nine and maintain the flats even and in good shape. I just wondered if anybody else had tried that.

Mr. McDowell: What do you mean by surface grinding—taking the flats out and grinding them?

Mr. McDonald: Yes, sir.

Mr. McDowell: Don't you think if you have a good cradle you can keep your flats from rounding off? In other words, if the cradle gets worn down, if you do not keep it in good condition, the top of that flat will not be ground true, as it is on a grinding machine. That is where you get them rounded off on the top. If you do not keep your cradle in good condition you will have to take your flats off and surface-grind them, and then you can true both ends up.

Mr. Horner: How often do you think surface grinding would be necessary?

Mr. McDowell: You should not have to do it more than once in ten years if you keep the cards in good condition. I bet you some of us are using cradles that were bought with the card, and there is where the trouble is. You have to look at it from the standpoint that the number of wires per square inch on the H & B is much less than on the Saco-Lowell.

Mr. Horner: You have about 110 on the Saco-Lowell and about how many on the H & B—90?

Mr. McDowell: I don't know; that is too far back. The Saco-Lowell is lot wider, and you have lots more open space between the two flats on the H & B than you have on the Saco-Lowell. Naturally you are going to have more imbedding on your H & B than on the Saco-Lowell.

Mr. Byrd: I find that good grinding and good setting on all parts of your card will eliminate a lot of those things you are talking about. If you have good grinding and good setting you will very seldom have anything that will stick to those wires.

Mr. McDowell: If you use a burnishing roll, if you are not careful it will dig down into the clothing. There is a type of clothing now put out on burnishing rolls that they claim will not dig down into the foundation of the clothing.

Mr. Byrd: After they set the drum have you ever stayed there with it until all the flats run under the drum, and have you noticed that you will get a variation of speed on the drum unless the flats are set evenly? It is not the cradle; it is not the mechanism of the stand; it is just a matter of the speed of that drum. If you do not grind evenly it loses its speed when it hits a heavy flat, and when it hits a lighter one it gains speed. So you have an irregularity there.

Mr. McDowell: Don't you think, Mr. Byrd, that anybody who sets a drum should set it with the No. 5 gauge?

Mr. Byrd: That is true; but if you stay there and watch it and stop it when it hits a heavy one and try your No. 5 gauge you will find you cannot pull it out.

Chairman Moore: The first question on drawing is: "What type of drawing do you have?" Next: "What type of roll covering and clearers?" This is a machine that can do a lot of damage pretty quickly. What type of drawing are you using?

Mr. Byrd: I am using lap drawing, Saco-Lowell, four rolls.

Chairman Moore: You do not use the sliver-lap machine?

Mr. Byrd: Yes.

Chairman Moore: What covering do you have on that? Do you have a cushion roll?

Mr. Byrd: We have cork on them.

Mr. McDowell: Cork on all five rolls?

Mr. Byrd: No, on three.

Chairman Moore: Is there anybody that is using all cushion rolls?

Mr. Hughes: We have four rolls with leather covering. We have used some synthetic covering, but we think we get better results with leather.

Mr. Meikle: Mr. Moore, we are using controlled-draft drawing, five rolls, metallic, and we are using synthetic on there. These are new units that we have been running several months. We are getting very good evenness out of the drawing, very much better than we had with the old conventional drawing that we had in there. I cannot give you too much information on the synthetic yet. We are still running some tests on types that we think are better, but we are getting very good results from the drawing itself.

The Chairman: What type of clearer do you use?

Mr. Meikle: The revolving clearer.

Mr. Dunlap: Is anybody using the Medley drawing frame?

Mr. McDonald: We are using the 24-delivery Medley. Personally, I would rather have it than anything else. I was wondering if anybody has tried to use the plastic trumpet on the drawing frame, which controls the static. There is somebody at Hickory, N. C., who is putting them out. He is making a plastic trumpet for carding and for the drawing frame, which he says controls static.

Mr. McDowell: We have a static eliminator on the drawing. The biggest trouble we have in running synthetic on the drawing frame is in getting it to fall into the can. After we get enough into it, where the frame will take care of it, it is all right. We have the static eliminator on the drawing. There is an electric wire that runs right to the top of the coil, and we do not have any trouble with the coil until it goes right to the can. The static elimination does not make any provision for that.

Mr. McDonald: They also have this plastic covering now for covering top rolls. With the two together, they tell me, it will eliminate static on the drawing. I do not know. I have not tried it.

Chairman Moore: I wonder if anybody present is using that Medley drawing with eight ends up, two operations?

Mr. McDonald: We use six.

Mr. McDowell: We are using six. We tried seven, but unless you buy the drawing set up for seven or eight ends your flutes are not wide enough to take care of that, and you will get much better results with six unless your drawing is bought and set up with that wide flute.

Chairman Moore: Is anybody getting more even numbers since changing over to the sliver-lap machine and five-roll

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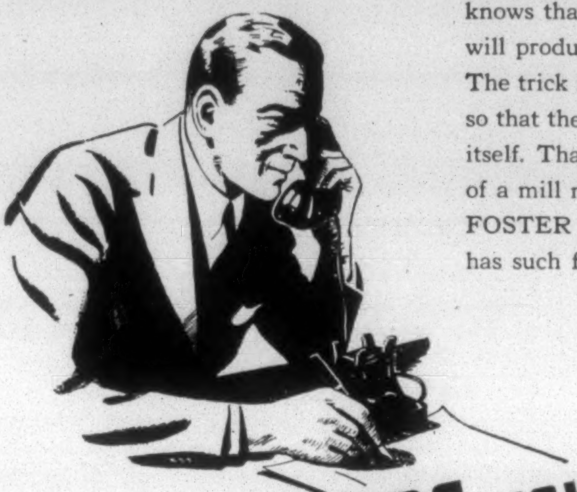

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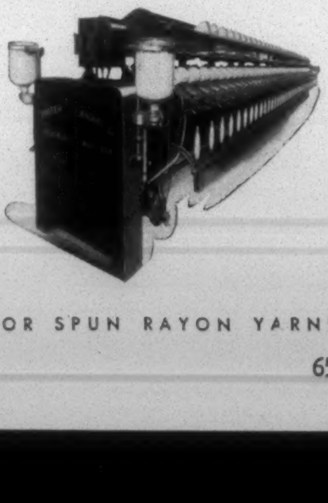

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Mr. Meikle: We have changed over completely in the mill, of course. We do know we are getting better breaking strength now, but we cannot say just what the cause is. We have increased it from five to eight per cent with new machinery throughout the mill.

Chairman Moore: Has anybody anything new on spinning? The question on the program is: "What improvements have you added to your spinning frames such as rail pullers, synthetic saddle bearings, cap-bar bearings, spindle adapters, etc.? Discuss the results obtained."

Mr. McDonald: We have the Pneumafil on our waste spindles. We think it is doing a pretty good job.

Chairman Moore: Do you have any trouble with the spinners going off and letting the end run down into the tube?

Mr. McDonald: On this particular job the spinner does not go off that floor. The biggest trouble we had was to get the people used to watching for the ends down. It is hard to tell the ends down. We also made a little change on that. This was on coarse numbers. We found the hole was not sufficient, so we bored it out and made a round hole about one-eighth-inch in diameter. We did that for coarse numbers.

Chairman Moore: Would you like to have that all over your spinning room?

Mr. McDonald: In my waste department I would.

Mr. Horner: What is your waste percentage there in comparison with what it was before?

Mr. McDonald: Well, you have got several factors there that you have to consider in this particular process. You do not have to pay to have your waste ground up, you know; you just take it and put it back. I would say the percentage of waste is about one per cent higher than it was. I have not tried it on anything else.

Chairman Moore: How about the rail puller? Is anybody using that to stop the frame?

Mr. Byrd: We are using it on our filling, and so far it is fairly satisfactory. It is working out all right. On the warp I think there might be some disadvantage. Possibly that could be overcome. They may work that out.

Mr. Horner: There is also a cleaning problem.

Mr. Byrd: Yes, you have got it down there with your spindle, and it is hard to oil the spindles and to keep them clean.

Mr. Dunlap: Has anybody got a rail puller on warp?

Mr. Byrd: We had one on there, but it is a little different from the filling.

Mr. McDowell: Do you think it would work on a combination wind?

Mr. Byrd: That is what we have. It will work on a combination wind or a filling wind, either one.

Mr. Horner: How far does that go, Mr. Byrd? When the bobbin fills up will it automatically pull the rail and stop it?

Mr. Byrd: Yes. You have to set it, of course. It will stop where you set it.

Chairman Moore: How about weather conditions? You know sometimes in wet weather bobbins seem to swell, and they will get too full.

Mr. Byrd: That does not have anything to do with it.

Mr. Hughes: Someone told me that there is a new kind of saddle now that eliminates the cap bar. Has anybody had any experience with that?

Mr. McDowell: We have two or three sides running on that, but I would not make any prediction on it at this time. It looks mighty good. It does not eliminate the cap bar altogether. This is in two pieces, and it slips in there and all hooks together. It is really in two pieces, though, in place of one.

Mr. Byrd: Do you find it worse or better?

Mr. McDowell: We have not had ours on long enough to find out.

Chairman Moore: We have Dick McPhail here of Watson & Desmond, and I think he might tell us about some of these new developments.

R. V. McPhail, sales manager, Watson & Desmond, Charlotte, N. C.: My work carries me into a lot of mills, and I have been following some experiments on a nylon rope. If it works, and it has worked for six months now, it will eliminate oiling your back lines. It is not good on the front lines. There are certain types of bearings on the front now that eliminate oiling. Using the nylon cap bar and ball-bearing front rolls, I know some mills that have not oiled in six months. There is one thread mill in South Carolina that has been running it for about five months now. They do have to be replaced, but when they do all you have to do is take a little punch and knock it right out and insert another. Nylon has an extremely low coefficient of friction. One mill is using a whole roll made of nylon. In that mill they are using an oil-impregnated cap-bar neb. So the nylon presses against the oil-impregnated wood, and they have not oiled in many months now. Some very large mills are giving serious consideration to this. Many, many mills have tried it. Some company, I understand, makes a saddle with a nylon insert. Some mills instead of using a nylon cap-bar neb are using an oil-impregnated cap-bar neb.

Question: What about nylon bolsters?

Mr. McPhail: There are some bugs in the nylon bolster, I understand. Some mills have put them in and have never had a bolster go down on them. A mill in Massachusetts, I understand, has run them for two years now and has never had one go down, and the oil is as clear as crystal even now. But some other mills do have nylon bolsters go down. They have a tendency to freeze right at first if they are not put in right. There are some extremely interesting developments in that line now.

Mr. McDonald: One question I should like to ask is on smoke elimination. My company says they have had trouble with it now for ten years.

W. V. Byers, manager of Durham Plants, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.: I understand that the air-changing people have a smoke eliminator by which they can take the smoke out of the air. I don't know whether the gentleman has air-changing or not, but they do guarantee to take the smoke out.

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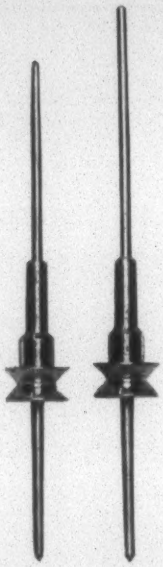

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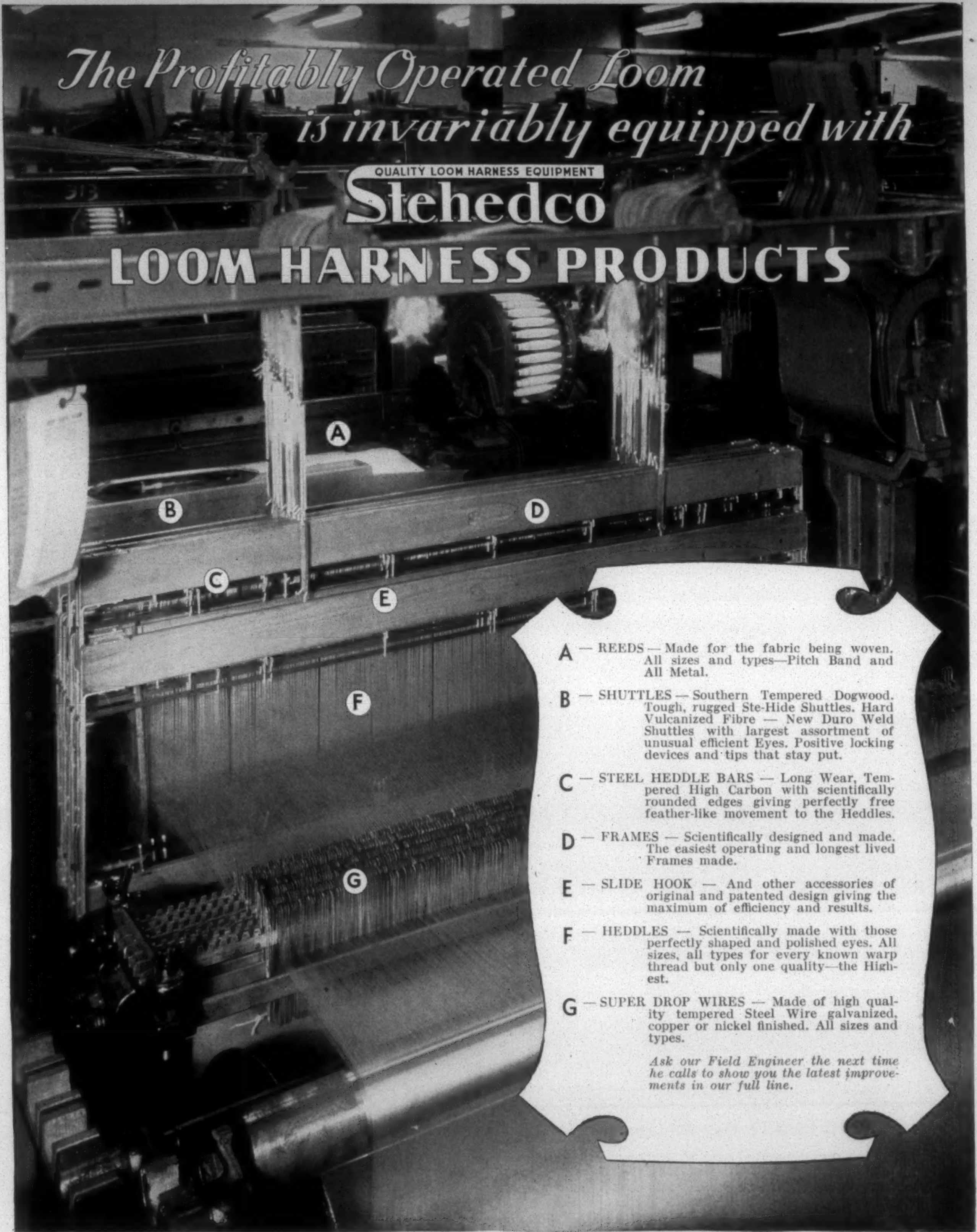

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By FRANK D. HERRING — Part One

THIS is the first of a series of articles on warp preparation and weaving. I will deal with the preparation of the warp yarn—put on the loom beam, ready for the loom. The proper place to start a discussion of warping is where the warp yarn is first put on a beam, as the yarn put on the warper beams is processed on the slashers and then put on the loom beams. Consequently, if the warper beams are not properly made it is impossible to size them and make a loom warp which will weave properly and make good quality cloth.

These articles will not deal with carding and spinning. Of course, everyone knows that an even, smooth and strong yarn will run better than choppy, uneven and weak yarn. I contend, and have proven, that yarn—warp or filling—which runs reasonably well on the spinning frame can be made to run well on the loom if handled and processed properly from the warpers on through each process to the loom, and then the loom properly set up and fixed.

The pronoun "I" will appear quite frequently throughout these articles, because I am writing them solely and entirely from practical experience covering many years doing most of the things covered herein or supervising the doing thereof.

The proper approach to any procedure or process throughout the mill is to consider first things first. That is what I will try and do. I consider the first essential is planning, then I will proceed on through in the following order: supervision, warping, slashing, which will include the preparation and application of the sizing mixture and the procedure through the slashing process; handling the warp on the loom beams; tying in the warp; drawing in the warp; tying the warp on the loom; setting up the loom for various types of woven fabrics; fixing the loom to produce good quality cloth (this will cover numerous related subjects); proper inspections in weave room; duties of the weaver; handling the cloth after it is taken from the loom; and planning.

As the planning is done wholly or in part by the overseer, and the execution of said plans become his sole responsibility, it ties planning and supervision together very closely. With planning and execution being the responsibility of the overseer, he should first delegate and divide the responsibility by making certain employees responsible for certain individuals acts of handling the product throughout the entire process. The overseer should have a system of checks and reports given to him daily, or more often if necessary, which will enable him to know for sure which operatives are doing efficient work. Correct planning and follow-through is a pleasure for any overseer who is really interested in his work or the employees under his supervision. The employees will be much happier working under a well planned program where the individual responsibilities are placed on whom they belong.

Without a properly planned and executed program the employees will work in a confused, thoughtless manner and faulty work will be the result. Each and every operative should be instructed and trained as to just what his individual and specific duties are. Knowing just what their individual tasks and responsibilities are, they will proceed in an orderly manner throughout the job at hand and the result will, as a rule, be efficient, good quality work. This is one of the many essentials tending to keep a group of employees satisfied with their jobs.

There should be a planned daily routine of inspections to be enacted by the overseer, his second hands, or by certain individuals designated by the overseer for the tasks.

After planning comes supervision and the execution of said plans. The type person required and the successful supervision over a group of employees would comprise quite a large volume within itself. So I will try merely to cover the things that I have learned the hard way, by trial and error, over a long period of years on the job doing many of the things covered herein and trying to get others to do them.

I contend that no person or no person's work is perfect. There are better ways to do every job done by human beings. But when we do the job to the very best of our knowledge and ability up to now, our work can be considered perfect in so far as we are individually concerned. This may seem to some people a very peculiar and roundabout approach to the subject, warp preparation and weaving, but as stated before I am trying to cover all the practical essentials to get the job done in the most efficient and practical manner.

Personalities

In order to cover in detail planning and supervision I will have to deal briefly with the subject of personalities; in other words, the type person required to be a successful, efficient supervisor or overseer. I am trying to adapt these articles to the requirements of the present times; present-day requirements for successful supervisory work are quite different, and the duties much more complex and exacting, than they were just a few years ago.

An overseer should be trustworthy and loyal to his employers and also to the employees. I think these are the basic requirements, because without these very desirable traits of character there is nothing to build on, and one would fall far short of being able to grasp and carry through the manifold duties and requirements. These qualities are necessary if the overseer is to gain the confidence of his co-workers, and without this confidence of the majority he is not worth much to his employers, the employees or to himself. I put a lot of emphasis on the overseer having the confidence of the people with whom he works. Of course, he must have the confidence of the employers to get the job, and he must prove himself worthy of this confidence, and also gain the confidence of the employees in order to run the job efficiently and hold it. I know only one way to gain, and to hold, the confidence of people, and that is by square dealing and clean living. I will put nothing in these articles that I have not experienced myself, or have seen used successfully by others.

The overseer of a group of people should consider his job as one that carries a lot of responsibility; it is just that kind of a job. The overseer, more than anyone else, can promote harmony, good will, and good fellowship among the employees on the job, and this is an essential part of good supervision. Or the overseer, more than anyone else on the job, can promote dissention, confusion, jealousy and hatreds, which is bad for everyone concerned. A good supervisor will never take part in petty gossip with the employees, since this will nullify their faith in him, and their respect for him.

The overseer should adhere to three basic policies—firmness, fairness and friendliness. The overseer should be firm and follow through on every order given or rule made. The overseer should make as few rules, and give as few orders as possible to get the job run efficiently, but he should insist on rigid adherence to the rules made and orders given. Otherwise he will lose prestige and the employees will become careless and indifferent about their work.

The overseer should be fair with the employers and also the employees. He must be fair to both in order to run and hold the job. The fair, just and right thing is very often questionable and debatable, but the overseer is usually on his own and will have to stand or fall on his own initiative and judgment. When he acts in accordance as to what he honestly considers fair and right, he will be right in so far as he is concerned and will be upheld by the management, provided he does not make too many honest mistakes, in which case the old rule of make good or make room would apply to him.

The successful overseer must be friendly with people. To have friends one must be a friend. It is not a one-way street, but a mutual proposition. To fulfill the modern requirements of industry the supervisor must be a leader, and not a driver. Behind the desire for accomplishment is incentive. A good supervisor who is close enough to, and has the friendly co-operation and the confidence of the employees, can promote and maintain that incentive within the employees to make them want to do the job well. If the overseer is firm, fair and friendly he will be patient up to the point of reason. But patience carried too far is ruinous. The overseer must take a firm stand somewhere along the line, and the same rule of fairness and firmness must apply equally to all the employees, or the entire structure of supervision will collapse and the overseer will lose his authority. He must not play any favorites among the employees under his supervision.

Warping

The warping process in textile manufacturing is a very simple one, but certainly a very important one. If not carried out properly, it will cause numerous troubles, delays, and faulty product on through to the finished cloth.

There are various types of warpers, and all have two things in common. They are all provided with stop-motion devices to stop the warper off when one or more threads break, and ways and means of controlling the tension on the individual or collective threads being delivered from cones, spools or cheeses onto the warper beams. These tension devices and stop-motions should be checked often and kept in good working condition and the operatives instructed and trained to report to the proper parties immediately when either is out of order. If the tension or compensating devices are not functioning properly kinks in the yarn will be the result.

These kinks are real trouble-makers on slashers and looms. Some will become trapped by the adjacent threads at the lease (or splitting) rods on the slashers and will invariably break one or more threads. These broken threads will go onto the loom beam not only broken but stuck together, or out of lease, and will cause drawbacks, mat-ups, break-outs, and loom stoppage, finally resulting in inferior quality cloth and loss in production. Some kinks will pass through the lease rods on the slasher and will be wound onto the loom beam. When they come up on the loom beam at the loom they will become trapped between the sheds of the warp yarn and will usually break out several adjacent threads—causing more trouble for the weaver and more loom stoppage and more imperfections in the cloth.

These kinks are sometimes made on the spoolers or winders, but if the tension and compensating devices are kept in good repair on the warpers they will usually be pulled out there.

Slack threads on the warpers will not only have kinks along at intervals, but they will be put onto the warper beams under slack or varying tension, causing soft or high places on the finished warper beam. When such beams are run off at the slashers these threads will run off slack and thereby will break at intervals. Lost and extra threads will come up at intervals on the looms while they are being run off at the loom. This puts plenty of extra work on the weaver, and causes more loss in production and more imperfect cloth.

Another source of trouble from the warpers are high and low selvages on full warper beams. This is caused by crooked journals in the warper beams, or the warper beam heads being out of alignment. It also can be caused by the warper combs, through which the threads pass before being put down on the beams, not being adjusted correctly. The warper beams should be put on the warper and turned, in running position, several rounds while empty to determine if the beam heads or journals are aligned. By doing this the warper tender or operator can easily determine if the beam is faulty, and if so it should be taken off the warper and marked for repair. The warper combs are easy to adjust, they are made to expand or contract their full length, and also to adjust their full length right or left. So a high or low selvage on the warper beam caused by the comb not being properly adjusted is carelessness on the part of the warper tender.

Another cause of trouble from the warpers are mixed yarn being put into the warper creels and run onto the beam. Most mills make more than one number of warp yarn, and unless an adequate system of marking and han-

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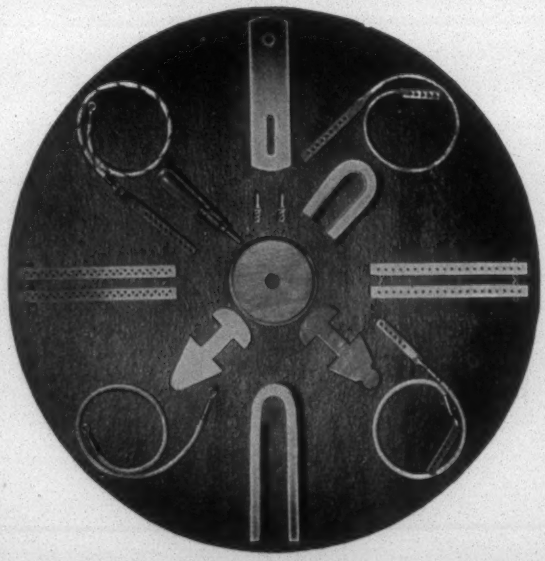

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dling of the warp bobbins, spools, cones or cheeses is inaugurated and followed, mixed yarn on the warper beam will be the result. This mixed yarn will make an unevenly finished warper beam. It will have high places where the coarse threads are wound, and when these beams are run off on the slashers the coarser threads will run off faster and thereby will be slack and will break at intervals throughout the entire beam; broken threads will result in loose or stuck threads on the loom beam. This in turn will cause numerous delays, additional work, and bad work through the slashing and weaving processes.

High or low, or high and low, selvages should never be run off at the slashers onto the loom beam, because it is impossible to run them and make a good warp on the loom beam for good weaving at the loom. This can be handled by placing the defective warper beams last on the creel stands at the slasher and allowing these threads, comprising the defective selvages, to remain on the warper beam. Bad selvages seldom consist of more than two or three threads and they can be added to the slasher set by providing a smaller creel, to be placed behind the regular slasher creel, which will accommodate several packages from which the necessary threads can be added to replace the threads left out on the warper beam. Of course the threads left out will be waste, but this waste will be insignificant compared with the delay, additional work, loss in production, and faulty production from the slasher through to the cloth room.

We speak of a slasher set as the number of warper beams required to be run through the slasher to give the correct number of threads to be put on the loom beam to make the woven fabric with the required width and the required number of warp threads per inch. A slasher set will make several full loom beams of yarn. Consequently, one defective warper beam allowed to run off at the slasher will affect several weavers, or loom stands.

There are various types of warper creels for different types of yarn packages, such as spools, cheeses and cones. One type widely used for high-speed production is provided with a tension device using a saucer-shaped washer. This washer is placed on a small stud, and rests on a flat metal surface. Each individual thread passes around the stud and underneath the washer, thereby deriving tension from the weight of the washer. When more tension on the thread is needed it is obtained by adding one or more flat washers to the stud.

These creels, as well as all others, should be inspected frequently to make sure that there is an equal tension on every tension device in the creel. A variation of tension on the individual threads will cause soft or high places on the finished warper beam, and these beams will give trouble while being run off at the slashers, and will result in bad loom warps. When it becomes necessary to increase the number of packages in the warper creel, these yarn packages are always put in the back creel stands; when fewer threads are needed they will be taken out of the back creel stands. As these back creel stands are only in part-time use the tension devices are very often neglected, and soft high selvages on the warper beams and kinks in the yarn are the result. Slack or soft selvages run in this manner will run off slack, causing numerous delays and bad work on the slasher, and will be wound into the loom beam slack. This will also cause slack or puckered selvages in the cloth, which is of course objectionable from the customer's standpoint.

Slack selvages on the loom caused by this type warper beam are very confusing to the weaver and the loom fixer, as there will be no visible cause. Threads will be slack enough to allow the drop wires to drop low enough to stop the loom off. The only remedy for this condition on the loom is to put excessive tension on the warp, and this is bad practice, because it will cause excessive breakage of the warp threads.

Very often the slashing department gets the blame for bad work when really the cause of the bad work goes back to the warpers. It is simply impossible to make good warps on the slasher when the warper beams are not properly made. Illustrated herewith are several types of warper beams that will give trouble and make bad work on the slashers and the looms. Fig. 1 is the assembled warper beam, empty. Fig. 2 is full warper beam with high and

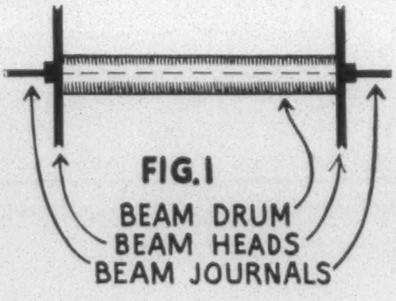


FIG. 1

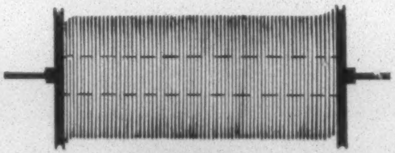


FIG. 2

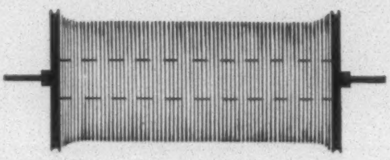


FIG. 3

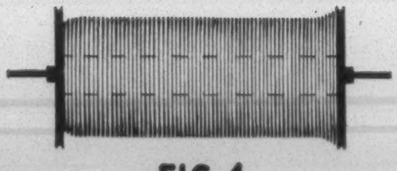


FIG. 4

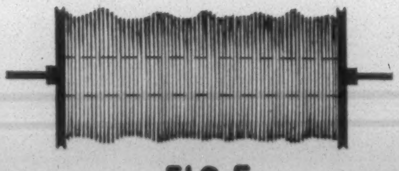
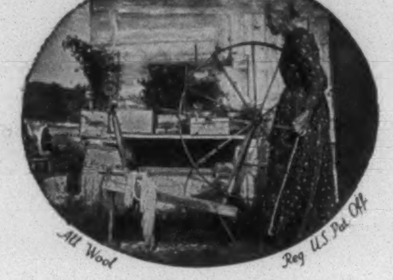


FIG. 5



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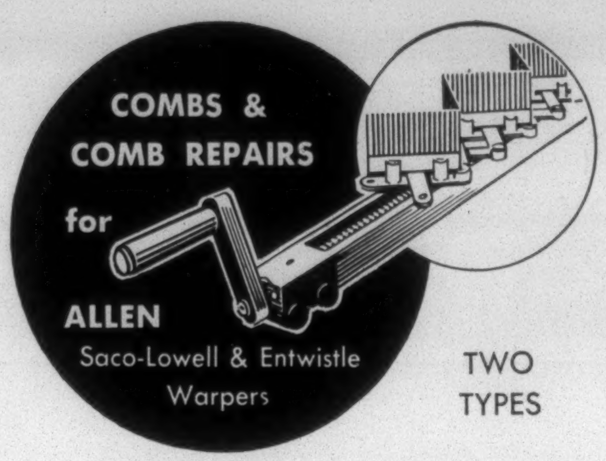

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low selvages caused by the beam journals or the beam heads being out of alignment. This condition can be remedied by leaving out a few threads on each selvage, allowing them to remain on the beam, and replacing them with the creel behind the slasher, previously mentioned. Fig. 3 shows high selvages caused by slack tension on the outside threads in the creel, or by coarser yarn added to the creel to increase the number of threads on the warper beam. The only remedy for this condition is to place this beam in the last position on the slasher creel and use an extremely tight tension. This is bad practice, because this will stretch the threads on the beam that are not slack; there will be insufficient elasticity in these threads after they are treated with the sizing mixture and dried on the slasher cylinders under this excessive tension, thereby causing excessive warp thread breakage during the process of weaving. Fig. 4 is a full warper beam showing high and low selvages caused by the warper comb being out of alignment with the inside of the beam heads. This condition can be corrected by using the same method for running the beam off on the slasher as used in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows a full warper beam with mixed yarn run onto it. The high places shows where the coarser threads are placed. This condition can be corrected by using the same method on the slasher as applied to Fig. 3.

New Double-Cylinder Jacquard Designed

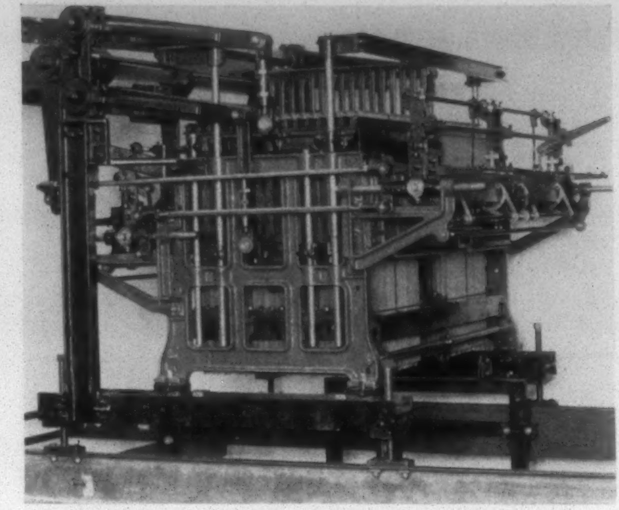
Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., announces the development of a new 2,608-hook, double-lift, double-cylinder jacquard designed to attain three major objectives—smoother operation, reduced fixing and maintenance, and high speed capabilities.

The jacquard is built double cylinder, replacing the slow operating single cylinder jacquard familiar to the industry. Design cards are presented alternately to each of the two cylinders, reducing the speed of each cylinder to one-half the speed of the loom crank shaft, thus making high-speed operation possible without wear and tear on the jacquard cards. Two card packs are employed instead of one, an obvious advantage in any weave room weaving elaborate and wide repeat patterns conforming with present day and future style trends.

The cylinders are operated entirely independent of the griffs by a cylinder lever driven by a connecting rod from a crank on the loom bottom shaft. Cylinder slide shaft brackets equipped with Oilite bronze bushings are attached to the jacquard frame and provide outboard bearings to support the jacquard cylinders. Cylinder gudgeons are equipped with hardened steel sleeves operating in needle bearings lubricated by Alemite fittings located in the cylinder bushings.

Heavy-type jacquard frames, twice the weight of any previous design, are employed. Frames are equipped with oil impregnated wood bushings for the griff shafts, with Alemite grease fittings as additional means of lubricating the shafts. Four griff shafts are used in each frame instead of two. Griff blades are 6¼ inches deep. Channel iron steady rails provide rigidity and an adjustment for the center griff racks.

A heavy "I" beam adjusting shoe arrangement with four one-inch diameter adjusting screws and four heavy adjusting shoes support the jacquard and provide a more simplified means for adjusting the jacquard height.



The new Crompton & Knowles double-cylinder jacquard.

An adjustable triple crank on the loom bottom shaft drives the lifting and cylinder levers. Lifting lever and cylinder lever shafts are fitted with hardened steel sleeves operating in Bantam roller bearings. Alemite grease fittings are used for lifting and cylinder lever bearings. Lifting and cylinder levers are located above the jacquard. The griffs are thus lifted from above, reducing wear on the griff shaft bushings in the jacquard frame to a minimum. The cylinders are much more accessible to the fixer than with previous lifting lever arrangements. Lifting lever bearings, bearings stands and braces are taper doweled throughout at the factory to insure permanent positioning of all parts, and perfect alignment of lifting and cylinder lever shafts in their bearings.

Other refinements include: heavy-type bottom plate holder permanently positioned by four adjusting screws; frame type support between spring box and needle plate frame bolted to bottom plate holder to prevent deflection of spring box or needle plate and avoid poor indications; spring box strips equipped with metal caps to resist wear by needle spring pins; wire separating rack to dampen vibration and prevent crossing of the jacquard uprights; spring tension on cylinder hammer for positioning cylinder is easily adjusted (spring can be replaced without removing cylinder); brass card strippers; Oilite bronze bushings in all griff connectors; adjustable supporting arrangement for bottom boards and glass rods permitting vertical and lateral adjustment for both the glass rods and bottom boards; oil impregnated wood and bronze bushings, needle bearings and Alemite fittings at critical points.

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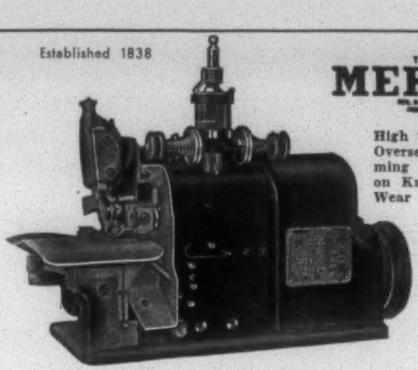

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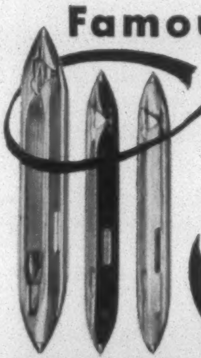

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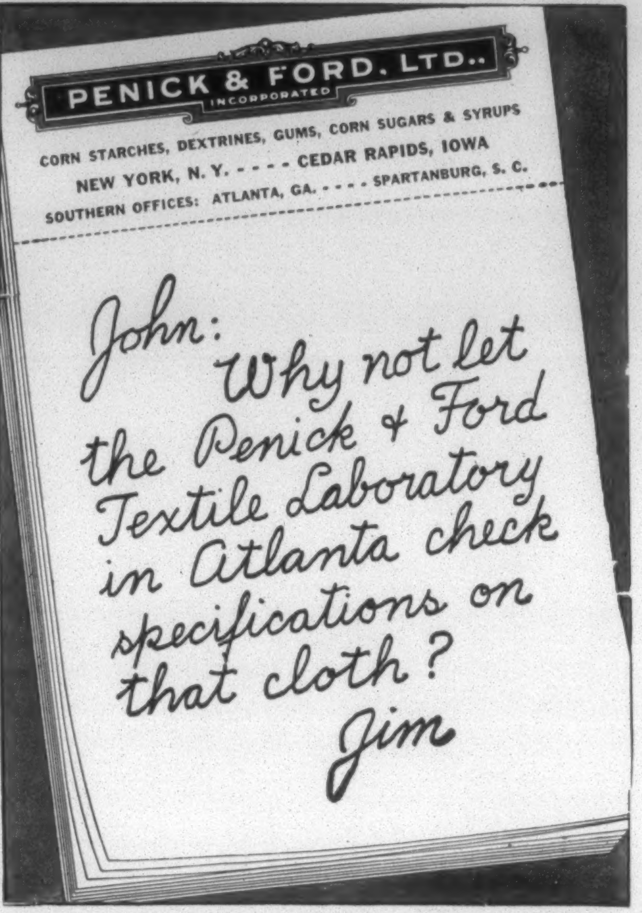

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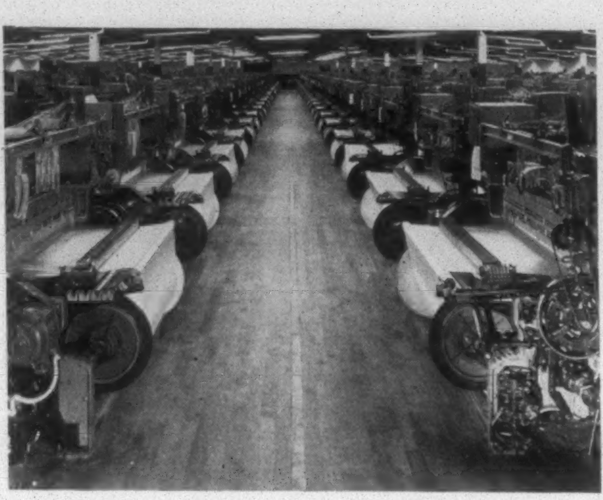

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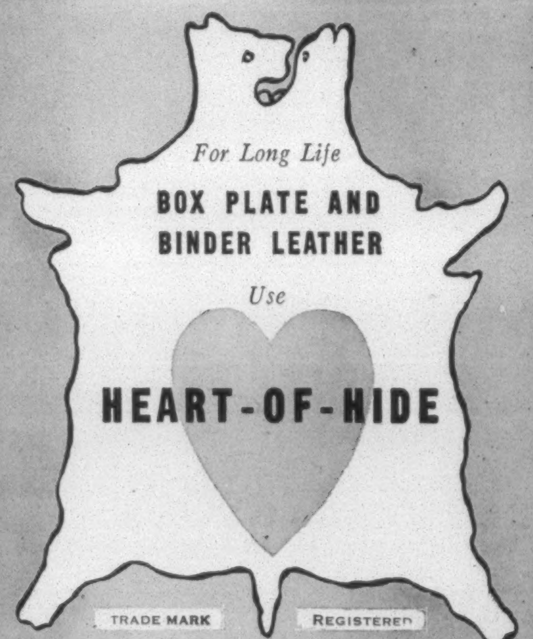

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Maintenance & Engineering

Metallizing In The Textile Plant

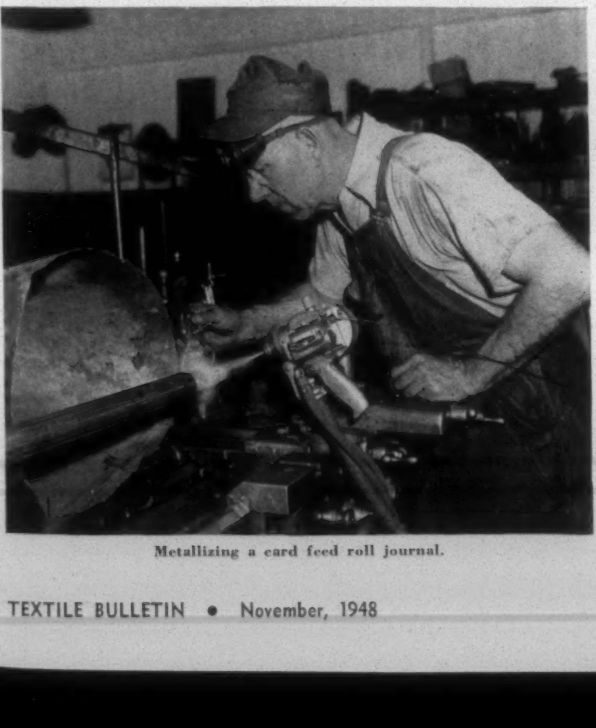
By JOHN E. WAKEFIELD

IN the early days of metallizing, it was felt that there would be little use for the process in the textile industry. Quite the reverse has proved to be true. Since 1930, two factors have contributed to reverse this early belief almost completely. First of all, plant engineers and master mechanics have become increasingly aware of the possibilities of saving money through salvage of worn mechanical equipment. On the other hand, the speed of metallizing guns has been increased many times over. Today, therefore, many textile plants are making wide and practical use of this "putting-on" process, either in their own machine shops or, when more practical, employing the service of commercial metallizers.

With speeds increased still further in the last two years and better methods of preparation brought forward, metallizing now holds tremendous promise for the textile industry. Worn mechanical parts from all departments from picker room to finishing plant are being restored to useful life. In many cases, they are not only salvaged at low cost, but their wearing and lubricating qualities improved. It is quite as easy to spray stainless steels and high-carbon steels as it is to use low-carbon steels, bronze or other ordinary steels. Hence, salvage operations can be performed with metals superior to the original base metal.

The Process

A metallizing gun itself is a relatively simple unit, actually a combination of an oxy-acetylene torch and compressed air gun. Activated by a compressed air turbine, a gear train feeds metal, in wire form, into the business end of the gun. The wire feeds into the oxy-gas flame which melts it. Then, hot gases and compressed air shear off the molten metal and carry it, as molten globules or spheroids to the work. Particles are still molten when they land. Due to their heat and the velocity at which they travel, they flatten out on the surface.



Metallizing a card feed roll journal.

A sprayed metal coating itself consists of a large number of these flattened particles. They are held together by a combination of physical interlocking and what is called oxide cementation. Because of the structure, sprayed metals have some very definite limitations. Perhaps a better idea of the real value of the process will be gained by an early understanding of these limitations. First, sprayed metals will not stand direct impact, such as that encountered on the valve seats of internal combustion engines and on some types of cam surfaces. Second, tensile strength of sprayed metal is reduced, prohibiting its use on such parts as threads and gear teeth, which are subjected to tremendous strain. Third, metallized coatings have relatively low particle adhesion so that they will not stand elongation. Hence, they should never be used on races where balls or rollers will operate directly on them.

These are the places where sprayed metals should not be used. Fortunately, there are very few mechanical parts beyond those specifically mentioned above, which have to stand such actions. Having those types of work firmly in mind, it is easy to avoid predictable failures of coatings. One is free to investigate metallizing's rightful place in mechanical maintenance. This brings us logically to the question of techniques employed for successful results.

Technique

Most important to the success of the work is the preparation of the surface to receive sprayed metal. Shafts, journals, bearing and packing surfaces are all essentially alike and can usually be prepared in much the same way. All such surfaces must be absolutely clean. That is the first essential and, in that respect, metallizing demands the same care that is necessary for soldering, brazing, welding and most other processes for joining or adding on metals. Second, the surface must provide a great many hooks and keys into which the sprayed metal particles may anchor themselves as they flatten out. All modern methods accomplish all of these aims. Two are described here in detail, since they will be adequate for almost all textile machinery work.

Self-bonding Undercoat—Recently it was discovered that an alloy high in molybdenum can be sprayed with ordinary metallizing guns and will bond itself firmly to smooth, even highly polished surfaces. They must be absolutely clean, of course. This material is excellent as an undercoat for other sprayed metals and greatly simplifies the preparation of surfaces. To prepare a lickerin roll journal, for example, using this method, two steps would be necessary. First, a light fast roughing cut is taken over the worn journal surface. This serves to expose clean metal and more or less true up the surface. Next, about .0015 to .002 of an inch of the self-bonding undercoat is sprayed. Actual preparation time for an average journal might run from 12 to 17 minutes.

Grooving and Knurling—The other method is purely a mechanical one, and could be used with equal success. This method consists of a similar roughing cut, after which a square-nosed tool about .050 of an inch wide is used to chase a 14 thread to a depth of about .025 of an inch. Finally, threads are knurled with a special type of tool which roughens them and rolls their edges to produce dovetails. Either of these two methods produces a strong bond for the sprayed metal. There is one point of note concerning the grooving and knurling method. The first few passes of the sprayed metal should be made at an angle of about 45° to fill the grooves and prevent bridging over. Where this is done, the sprayed metal is firmly locked down into the surface of the journal. The self-bonding undercoat should be used on continuous surfaces such as packing and bearing sections. The other method is preferred and highly recommended where the surface is not continuous, such as a shaft section containing a keyway. So much for the techniques employed.

Metallizing Applications

Picker Room—There are a number of applications of value in picker room equipment. Typical of these are comb shaft journals. Worn surfaces are roughed down, self-bonding undercoat applied, and the journals built back to standard size with .10 carbon steel. About .015 of an inch on the radius should be allowed for finish, although sprayed metal will often clean up in less than that. Total time for such work, using this method, and including spraying and finishing operations, averages about 22 minutes. Cost of materials will amount to around $1.40. Another typical application is on spiked beater shaft journals. Here again, the self-bonding undercoat can be used. Metal for final build-up is .10 or .25 carbon steel in most cases, although the use of .80 carbon steel which should be finished with carboloy tools or ground, will increase the wear resistance of the part enough to pay for the additional labor involved. Where low carbon steel is used, time amounts to 29 minutes and the cost of metal and other materials runs around $1.

Metallizing unit set up to spray copper on a squeeze roll.

Card Room—Typical of the card room, of course, is the lickerin roll journal work already described in connection with the discussion of preparation. Average time for such journals, again using the self-bonding undercoat method, is about 20 minutes. Materials costs run to about 78 cents. Another outstanding application (as illustrated) is on card feed roll journals. Seventeen minutes is the average time and 50 cents the materials cost. This particular photograph illustrates very clearly one of the great advantages of metallizing—its low heat. Because the particles are so small and are surrounded by a relatively large volume of compressed air, they cool almost instantly. Hence, the heat of the base material is seldom increased above 250° F. There is absolutely no danger of distortion.

Drawing Frame—Proceeding to the drawing frame, there are several worthwhile savings to be made with metallizing. Preparation, spraying and finishing times vary from 16 minutes for bottom front fluted rolls to about 45 minutes for front calender rolls. Materials costs vary correspondingly from about 39 cents on bottom front and back fluted rolls to $1.83 on the front calender rolls.

Spinning Room—Work in the spinning room is of a similar nature, although here, of course, metallizing goes to work on very small diameters. Times vary from three minutes for the salvage of spindles, on which tops and whorls are sprayed, to 40 to 45 minutes on cylinder shafts. Materials cost on spindles averages about 16 cents. Both V-type and crowned whorls have been metallized to considerable advantage. It is rather surprising that substantial savings can be made on such small diameters, until it is realized that modern metallizing guns spray better than 20 pounds of steel an hour. One unit, which has been used commercially for about two years, handles $\frac{3}{16}$ths-inch wire at such rates. The contrast with metallizing units in use in 1930 is tremendous. The 1930 models used 15 B & S gauge wire and sprayed 1½ pounds an hour, if they could be kept running that long continuously.

Slasher Room—A stainless steel clad slasher roll conversion can be produced for about one-fifth the cost of a new stainless steel roll. On this type of work, of course, metallizing really comes into its own with savings. Average time for reclamation of slasher rolls is about five hours with materials costs at close to $25. Other times run from 31 minutes on a friction lever shaft to 51 minutes for cam shaft journals. These two parts are metallized with carbon steels, while stainless steel is used for slasher roll journals, front and back top delivery press (blanket) roll journals and vat squeeze roll journals.

Weave Room—Outstanding contribution of metallizing in the weave room appears to be the application to take-up (sand) rolls. A sprayed metal coating is applied as a permanent covering to replace the fillet on a 52-inch roll in about 40 minutes at a materials cost of $2.39. While this is a fairly recent development, it appears likely that a metallized coating should result in at least a five-year service life.

Finishing Plant—In contrast to other operations in the textile plant, metallizing provides large savings on a relatively few parts in the finishing plant. Of all the mechanical applications developed for the process, rolls are one of the most important. They are usually large and frequently very expensive. And, it is on rolls that the versatility of metallizing becomes very evident. Rolls, in some cases, should be copper covered. On others, stainless steel is preferred, while some milder corrosive conditions can be successfully resisted with zinc or possibly aluminum.

Again, journals are a source of some difficulty and they can be restored quickly and inexpensively, thus restoring to almost immediate service rolls which may otherwise be in excellent condition. Here is a real opportunity for the use of hard, wear resistant metals such as high chrome, high carbon stainless steel or .80 carbon steel. The use of such materials may well mean uninterrupted operation for much longer periods than could be expected from original journals of iron or soft steel. Illustrated is a metallizing unit set up to spray copper on a copper squeeze roll. Copper, of course, having a much lower melting point than steels, sprays even faster and reduces the metallizing time still further.

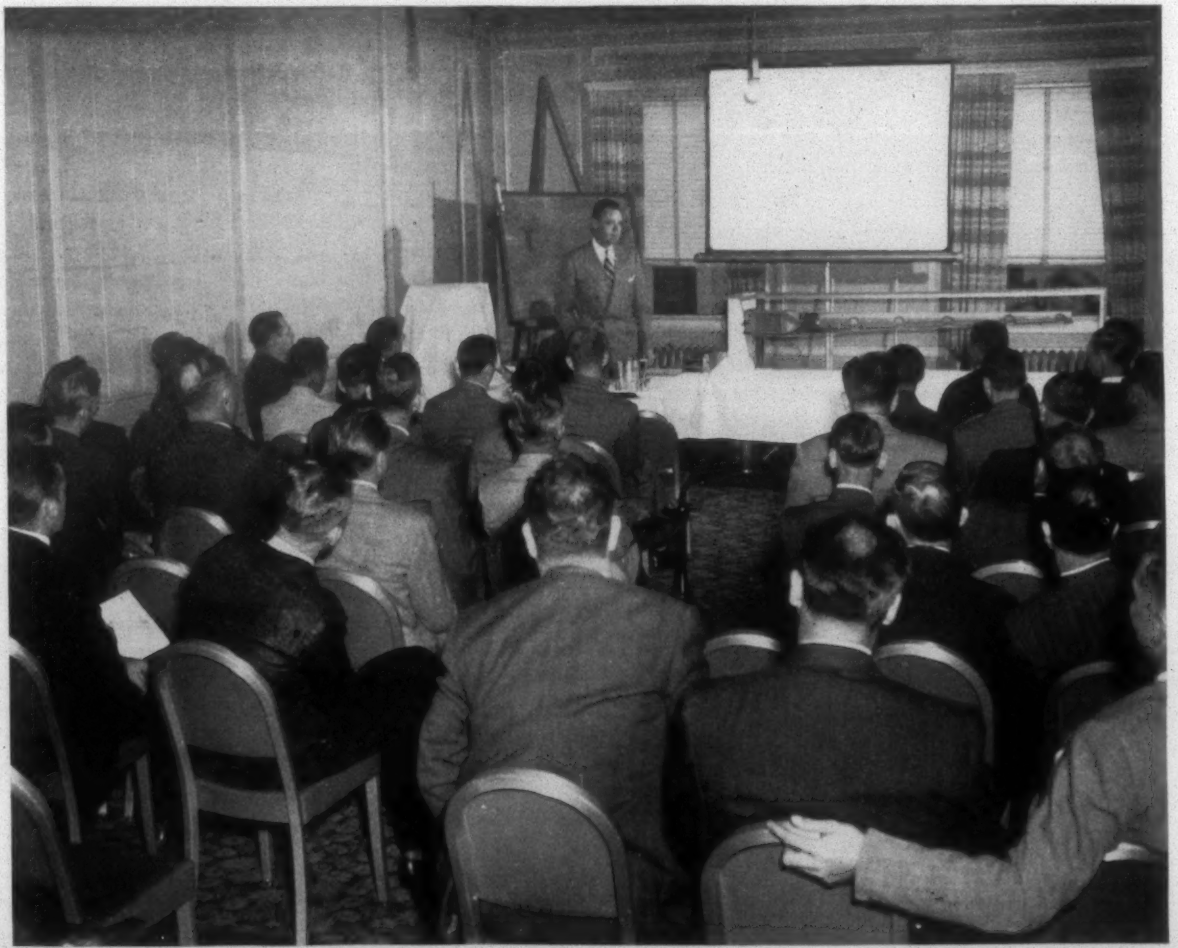
Advantages of Metallizing

The previous discussion has suggested many of the advantages of the metallizing process, but, for the sake of clarity, a summary might be in order here. There are four main advantages for the textile plant. First is speed. That ability of metallizing is clearly illustrated in the times quoted for the various applications described above.

Similarly, the versatility of this modern "putting-on" process has been covered to some extent. It is interesting to know that there are now over 30 metals available in wire form for metallizing. Several have been developed especially for metallizing. Among them is a special aluminum-iron bronze with excellent wear and corrosion resistance. Another is the high chrome, high carbon stainless steel previously mentioned. Still another is the self-bonding undercoat.

Another advantage of sprayed metals is their ability to absorb and hold oil. All sprayed metals are full of microscopic pores which act as reservoirs for lubricants and permit the surfaces to run with considerably less friction than occurs with the same metals in other forms. Laboratory tests, for example, showed that a metallized crank ran 23 hours after the oil supply was deliberately cut off, where hardened steel cranks froze in only three hours.

To the textile plant engineer and master mechanic who cannot use as much lubricant as he would like, this can be a very real advantage. Soaking metallized surfaces in graph-



AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT CARE—Agnew Bahnson, Jr., president of Bahnson Co., industrial air conditioning firm of Winston-Salem, N. C., welcomes a class to the maintenance engineers course which his company recently introduced for its customers. The course in the maintenance and care of air conditioning equipment was divided into two classes of one week each, and 110 textile plant maintenance engineers attended from Oct. 4 to 15. Bahnson engineers and representatives of those companies whose products are used in Bahnson installations acted as instructors. One quiz was given to each class on "Motors and Starters," and a total of three perfect papers was submitted. Roy Reynolds of Slater Mills won a Westinghouse portable radio for his perfect paper during the first class, and Ralph L. Cockman of Cleveland Cloth Mills won the radio on a toss of a coin from Norman C. Pfaff of Duplan Corp., who also submitted a perfect paper during the second week's course.

ited oil is frequently worth the added cost, as the graphitic lubricants in conjunction with metallized surfaces produce quite extraordinary results in long and trouble-free life.

Finally, of course, there is the advantage of low cost. Speed is a contributing factor here. Metallizing today is many times faster than the deposit speed of welding, for example. Its low heat eliminates the necessity of straightening operations. Also significant in cost reduction is the fact that a very few pounds of metal sprayed can save parts weighing many times that amount.

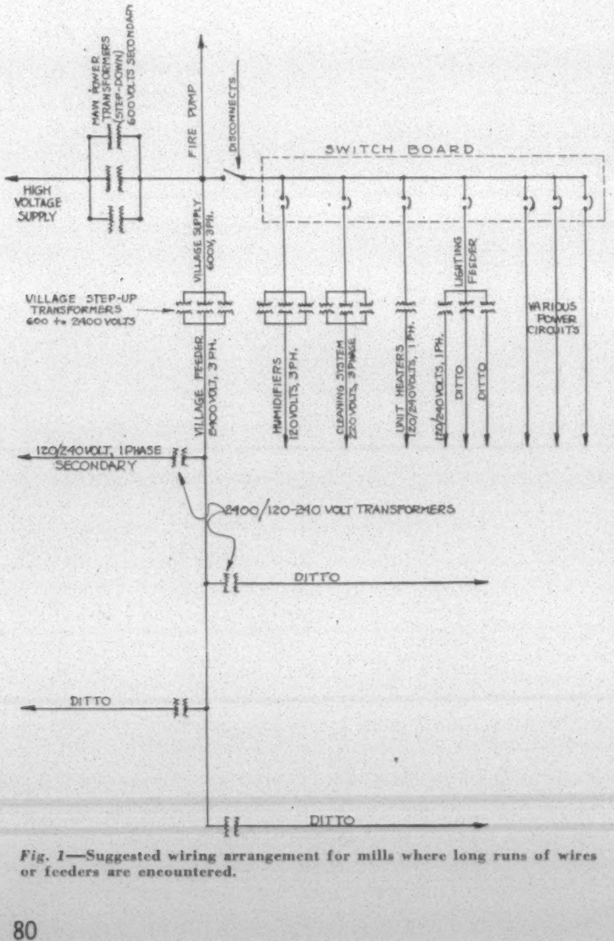
In view of the fact that quite a few metals are still in short supply, metallizing is an excellent means of keeping important equipment in operation. And, as money for new machinery and replacement parts tightens up more and more, there is a real opportunity to reduce the cost of maintenance.

Transformers And Their Connections

By JAMES T. MEADOR — Part Two

CONTINUING the discussion started in the October issue, we now take up the matter of an ideal mill village distribution wiring layout such as many of you already have, and others of you are planning to change over to.

The accompanying sketch (Fig. 1) shows a wiring arrangement that might well be considered as being the most efficient employed in mills where long runs of wires or feeders are encountered, with the resultant reduction of loss of power due to voltage drop. The power transformers, in this case, are delivering electric power at 600 volts after transformation from either one of several ratings of supply voltage, which is of no further importance than getting the proper voltage to the primary side of your power transformers in your substation, whatever it might be.


MAIN POWER TRANSFORMERS (STEP-DOWN) 600 VOLTS SECONDARY
FIRE PUMP
DISCONNECTS
SWITCH BOARD
HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLY
VILLAGE SUPPLY 600V, 3PH.
LIGHTING FEEDER
VILLAGE STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS 600 to 2400 VOLTS
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VILLAGE FEEDER 2400 VOLT, 3 PH.
HUMIDIFIERS 120 VOLTS, 3PH.
CLEANING SYSTEM 220 VOLTS, 3 PHASE
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120/240 VOLT, 1 PHASE SECONDARY
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Fig. 1—**Suggested wiring arrangement for mills where long runs of wires or feeders are encountered.**

Then, from these power circuits in the mill, there is a bank of transformers for the 110-volt, three-phase humidifiers (if they are not 220-volt). Also there is a bank for the 220-volt, three-phase, traveling cleaners—if you have such over your spinning frames. Then, too, there is a transformer for supplying 110-volt, single-phase current for the small fan-type unit heaters that so many of the mills have installed lately, which have the advantage of operating directly from their automatic thermostatic control at the 110-volt rating. This saves the expense of a separate magnetic switch for each heater, which would be required when low-voltage (12-volt) thermostats are used, all when 220-volt current might be used.

Now, we come to the business at hand, that of discussing this village distribution system and its supply. This one-line wiring diagram shown in Fig. 1 is representative of some of the leading mills of the South, and particularly of the Johnston Mfg. Co. of Charlotte, N. C. In this case, 600-volt power is taken from the low-voltage bus ahead of the main outdoor disconnect switches, so that the mill might be cut off completely without disturbing the power supply to the village. This 600-volt, three-phase power is then stepped up through a bank of two transformers connected in open-delta, to give 2,400-volt, three-phase power in the outgoing village feeder or distribution line. Then, along the lines out in the village, a transformer is installed for about every ten houses, or, with such a spacing as to give each house an average of one kilowatt of electricity. This would not carry too many electric ranges, or water heaters, either, if they all came on at once, or, if everyone in the village were to buy them and have them installed, but, it would allow for plenty of loading by small appliances, refrigerators, radios, etc. All of this has been backed up by experiences in not only many mill villages, but also in residential sections on the lines of the Duke Power Co. and the Carolina Power Co., where there are usually several ranges and water heaters per transformer. Just bear this note of caution in mind: *do not overlook lightning protection at each point of leaving the mill building, and also on each transformer out on the line.*

And, something else of much importance—*mill lighting.* In this case I don't mean fixtures and foot-candles and color-qualities, etc., but I mean the proper arrangement of transformers and wiring to provide plenty of current for your lights without the continual sputter and blinking of your fluorescent tubes, or the pale, "lightning bug" glow of incandescent bulbs. In this connection, there is a growing

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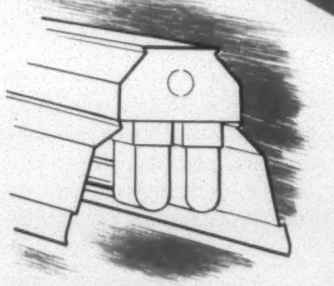
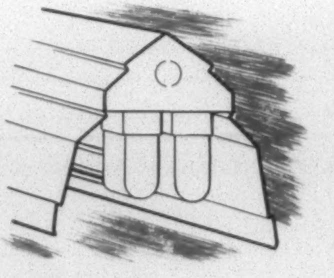


INDUSTRIAL UNITS

End view of industrial type unit showing flat top. These units are designed for general industrial use under normal atmospheric conditions.



TEXTILE UNITS

End view of textile mill unit showing peaked top especially designed to eliminate frequent cleanings and to offer outstanding protection against humidity.

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tendency among all industrial plants, where there are normally long runs of low-voltage wiring, such as for lighting, power, etc., to decentralize such system from a large transformer at one point to several smaller ones located at a point in the center of each designated load area, sometimes referred to as a load-center.

These smaller or load-center transformers are usually, and most economically, located at points inside the mill building, right at the middle of the load, which is made possible by the use of either of the types approved by the Factory Insurance Association (F.I.A.) and the Associated Factory Mutual (F.M.) Inspection Service. These types are: (1) Liquid cooled, such as General Electric's Paranol, or Allis-Chalmers' Astrakal, cooled transformers; (2) dry type, or air-cooled transformers.

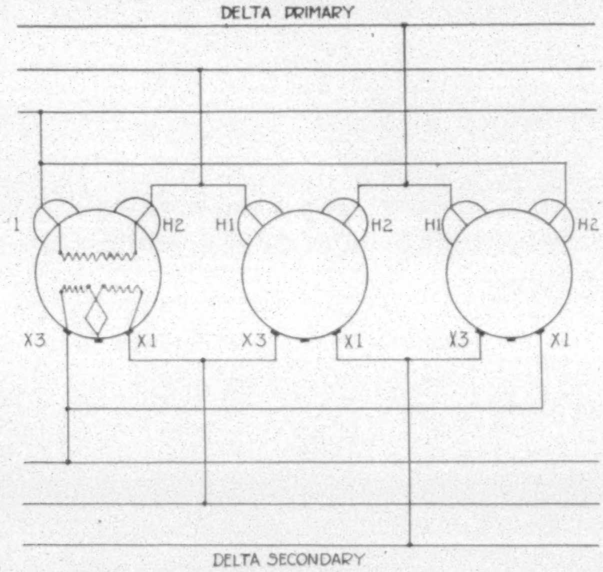

Fig. 2—Delta-delta for power, three-phase transformation which has been the one most commonly used in the past. The ungrounded primary system will continue to supply power even though one of the lines is grounded due to a fault. If one of the transformers in the bank should fail, secondary power can be supplied from the two remaining units by changing to the open delta connection. Thus this type of connection is ideal from the standpoint of service continuity.

The principal difference between these two types of transformers lies in their installation and concerns both appearance and cost of connections. The dry type is easily connected by means of conduit and boxes, with all wiring concealed and protected from mechanical injury in an approved manner. Whereas, the liquid-cooled transformers, being more or less similar in type and appearance to the usual oil-cooled units for general outdoor use, do not lend themselves to interior wiring so well inasmuch as you cannot conceal your wiring and protect it sufficiently for safe operation.

There are many more comments that may be made concerning transformers and their uses around various types of textile manufacturing plants, but we think that the highlights have been presented in both this and the previous issue.

Outline Insulation Inspection Program

To provide maximum insulating value, all heat insulation requires a regular inspection and maintenance program; the steps in such a maintenance program are outlined by the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association, as follows:

(1) Periodic inspection to see that all sources of heat loss, such as new sections of piping, etc., are insulated.

(2) Periodic evaluation of insulation thickness, since changes in operations or fuel costs may necessitate an increase in thickness.

(3) Survey of insulation jacketing to check for adequate protection against weather, mechanical or chemical damage, etc. Scorched spots are thoroughly investigated, since they may indicate a crack or failure in the insulation underneath, or may be a sign that the insulation is too thin.

(4) Check of the insulation for loosening. If due to excessive vibration of the insulated equipment, the cause of vibration is eliminated, if possible, and the insulation is re-applied and tightened. Joints are pointed up with cement and the canvas or other jacketing replaced and securely sealed. If the vibration cannot be eliminated or reduced, another method of application of insulation may be necessary.

(5) Examination for dents or cracks. Dents may be caused by mechanical abuse of insulation, such as erection of scaffolding, etc. The damaged section is cut out and a new one of the same size and shape is wired on securely. The cracks are filled with insulating cement and the protective jacketing is replaced.

(6) Check after repairs of equipment due to difficulties such as water hammer, leaks, etc., which may have caused damage to the insulation.

(7) Survey of insulation after disasters such as fires, floods, etc. Lines or equipment on which insulation has been saturated by water should be brought up to full temperature slowly to prevent too rapid formation of steam between the hot surface and the insulation.

Region No. 4 of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has established regional headquarters in Room 144, Tariff Building, F Street (between Seventh and Eighth), Washington 25, D. C. This newly-created region covers the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The Carolinas and Virginia formerly were under the jurisdiction of the region with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Conciliators assigned to these states in the past will continue to serve in their same areas.

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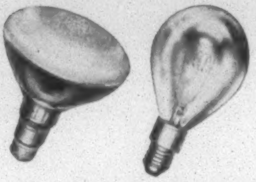
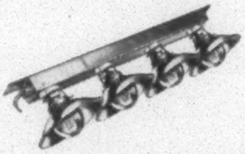

Nalco Infra-Red Lamps may be had in either inside aluminumed (self-reflecting) type, shown at left, or clear glass type (for use with reflectors) shown at right.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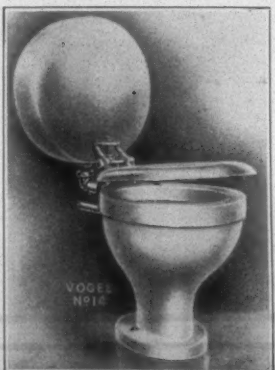
When installing the Number 14 Closet, trap must be set directly under bowl.

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The 27th A. A. T. C. C. Convention

SPONSORED by the Southeastern, South Central and Piedmont Sections, the 27th annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held at the Sheraton Bon Air, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 21-23, was pronounced one of the most successful and enjoyable in the history of the organization. Over 1,000 members and guests representing every textile state, Canada and two foreign countries, registered for the meeting, the first held in the South since 1941.

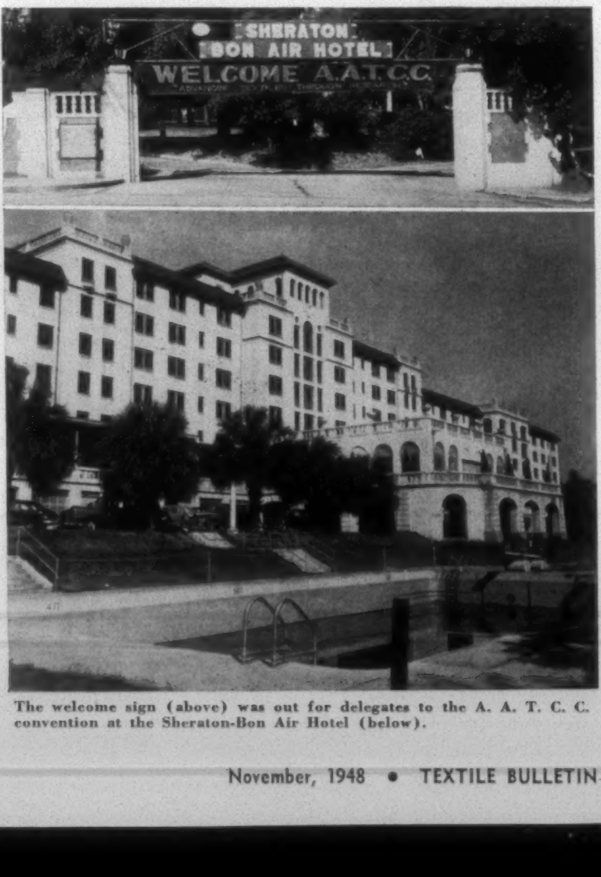
Samuel L. Hayes (left) of Ciba Co., toastmaster at the annual banquet; Douglas C. Newman (right) of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., general convention chairman.

Credit for the efficient manner in which the convention was operated must go to the committee members who, under the able leadership of D. C. Newman, general convention chairman, worked diligently and conscientiously not only during the course of the event but for six preceding months on advance preparations. Apparently, few if any important details were overlooked. In the final analysis, major responsibility for the success or failure of an affair of this kind rests with the general chairman. In recognition of that fact and in appreciation of the tremendous amount of time, thought and effort he contributed toward making the convention a success, the three Southern Sections, at the annual banquet presented Mr. Newman with a handsome wrist watch, suitably engraved.

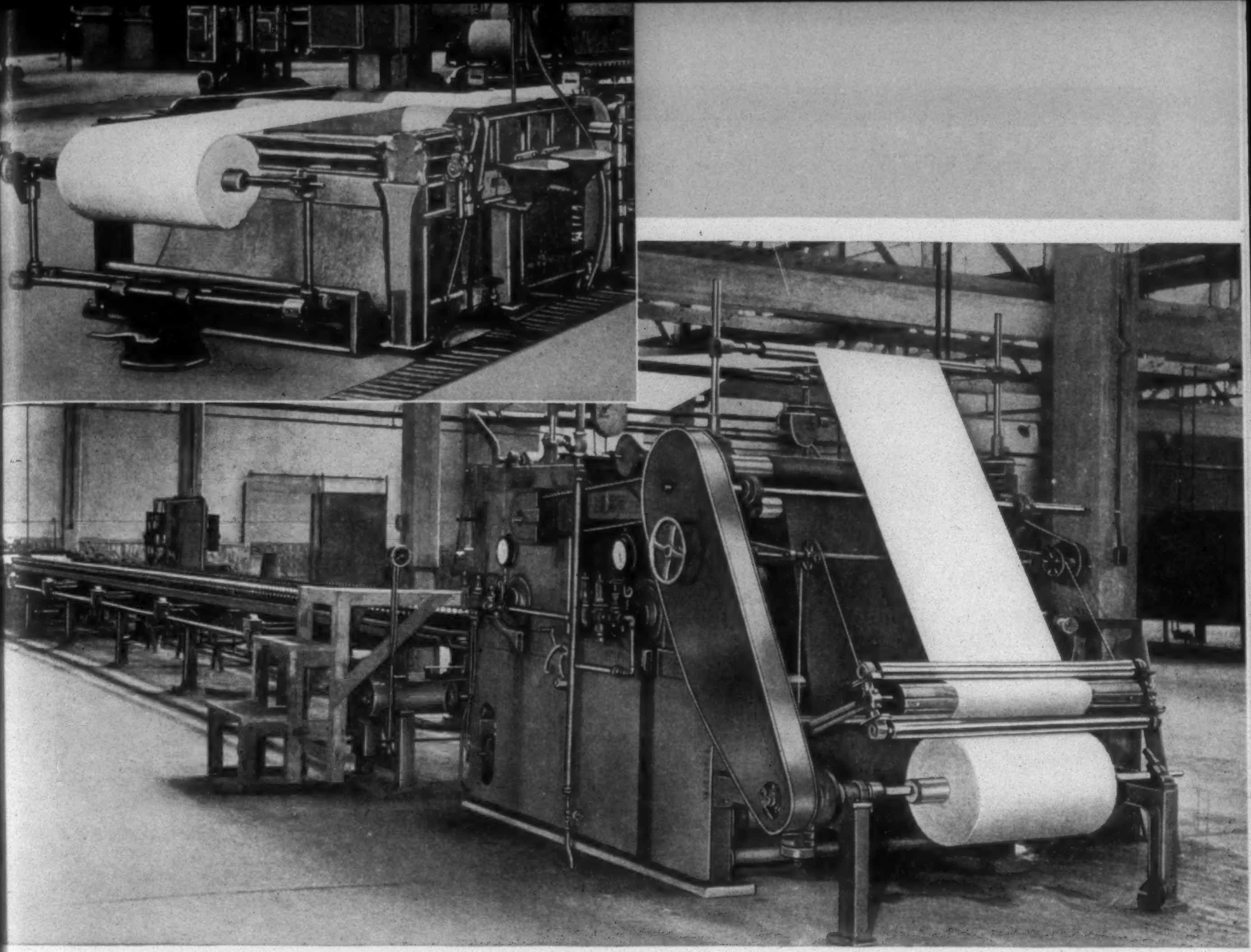
Annual conventions of the A. A. T. C. C. are definitely on the serious side and as usual the first three days at Augusta were devoted to technical sessions, all of which were well attended. The technical papers were unusually excellent and emphasized the appropriateness of the convention theme which was "Advancing Textiles Through Research." First prize in the intersectional prize paper contest went to the Piedmont Section for the paper, "Stability of Vat Colors at Elevated Temperatures;" second prize to the Northern New England Section for the paper, "A Specialized Study of Treated Textiles;" third prize to the Philadelphia Section for the paper, "Some Phases of High Temperature Dyeing." Dr. Louis A. Olney, president emeritus of the association, acted as "chief justice" and announced the awards.

The Thursday and Friday night dinners and the annual banquet Saturday were held in the Crystal Room of the Bon Air. Thursday's dinner, at which A. A. T. C. C. President Henry F. Herrmann presided, was featured by the Olney Medal award presentation to Harold M. Chase of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. Mr. Chase, known and beloved throughout the textile chemical and dyestuff industry, is now director of research and superintendent of dye-

Harold M. Chase receiving the Olney Medal award from Henry F. Herrmann, president of the A. A. T. C. C.



The welcome sign (above) was out for delegates to the A. A. T. C. C. convention at the Sheraton-Bon Air Hotel (below).



Why Butterworth Builds a Palmer Range *this* way

Take a practical mill man's word for it—the latest type Butterworth-built Palmer Finishing Range gives more production and better tension control than ever before possible. It includes these Butterworth Machines:

(a) 4-roll horizontal Pad or Quetsch;
(b) 60-foot straight automatic Tenter with automatic rail guiders at entering end;
(c) Palmer finishing unit with 60-inch diameter Cylinder and Winder.

This high-speed range is driven by AC-DC generator set with individual motors on Pad and Tenter. There are specially designed tension controls between each unit.

We built this latest-type Palmer Range with practical mill men offering suggestions and criticism at every stage. It put our design department on the spot—but we like it that way. And so do our customers.

Let us tell you about the results in terms of increased production and better finishing.

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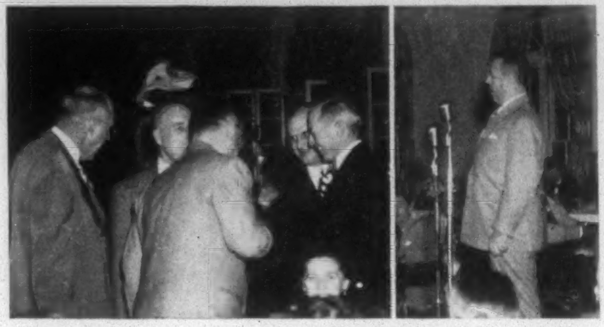
ing at Dan River Mills, with which organization he has been connected since 1917. The Olney Medal is inscribed "For Achievement in Textile Chemistry," and Mr. Chase is the first Southerner to receive this coveted honor.



Impromptu entertainment: at left, Art Thompson organizes and leads a barber shop quartet; at right, Basil Browder renders a solo.

Enjoyable features of the Thursday dinner included the entertainment furnished by Graham Jackson and his Plantation Group from Atlanta, Ga., and the "by special request" vocal solos by Basil D. Browder, vice-president of Dan River Mills and possessor of a magnificent voice. At the Friday night dinner, the research committee chairmen made their reports and several technical papers were presented.

Special events for the ladies included a tea at the Augusta Country Club Thursday afternoon, a bus tour to points of historical interest Friday afternoon, and a special dinner and magic show Friday evening, starring the widely known sleight-of-hand expert, Art Thompson.

The convention was concluded with the annual banquet Saturday evening, at which Sam Hayes, as expected, gave a scintillating performance in his role as toastmaster. The program included an acknowledgment by Mr. Newman of the work done by the committee chairmen, committee members and chairmen of the three Southern sections; President Herrmann's annual report; and an outstanding address by Hugh M. Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., whose unusual subject was "Eleven Times Ninety-Six Cents Is Better Than Ten Times a Dollar."

The 1949 convention of the A. A. T. C. C. will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J. Walter F. Fancourt, III, of W. F. Fancourt Co., Philadelphia, will act as general chairman.

Three papers of interest presented during the cotton symposium at the general technical meeting were: "Cotton Plans A Research Program," by Dr. Leonard Smith of Washington, director of utilization research, National Cotton Council of America; "Recent Research on Cotton Properties at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory," by Kyle Ward, Jr., Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; and "Modern Trends in Piece-Goods Preparation, Dyeing and Finishing," by C. Norris Rabold of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.

Dr. Smith explained that the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946 will make available an increased store of research knowledge to be applied to the needs of textile mills, textile finishers and suppliers of textile chemicals. Under the act, he added, research is going forward through contracts with public and private laboratories on such problems as fundamental characteristics of cotton fiber, improved cotton products, cotton ginning, cleaning of cotton prior to shipment to mills, mechanized cotton production and insect control.

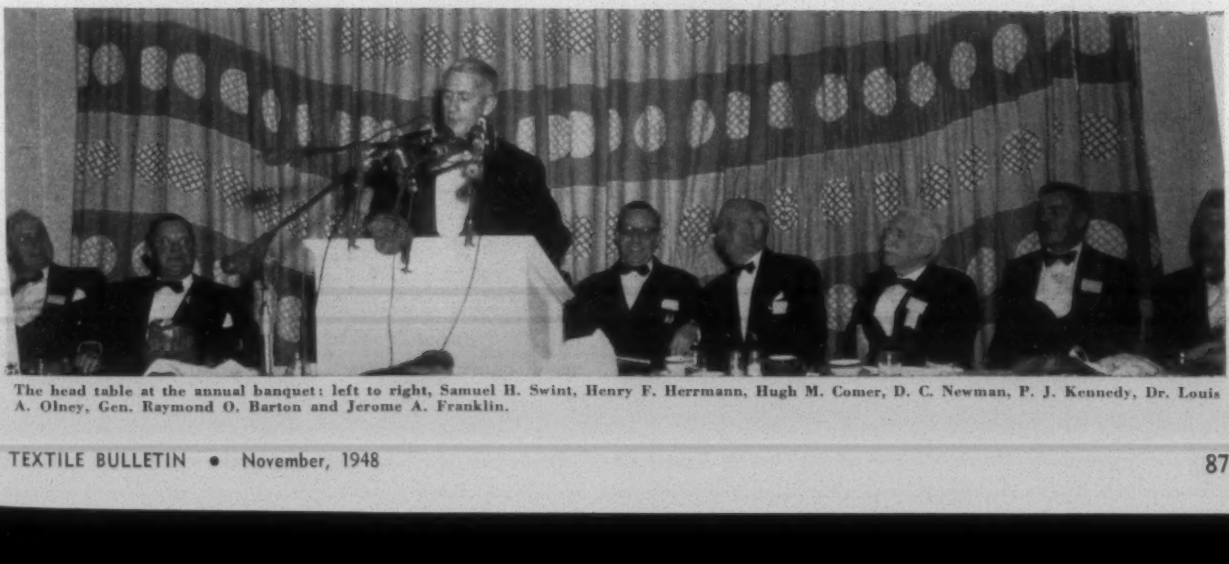
At left, registration in the lobby; at right, Chairman Kemp Haynes and his first lieutenant, Mrs. Bettie O. Pitts, manage to smile after the 1,100 in attendance have been registered.

Mr. Ward discussed the work of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory on projects aimed at increasing the utilization of cotton. He briefly described the studies of draping quality, luster, crease resistance, mildew resistance, resistance to weathering, slipperiness and resistance to clinging, resistance to chemicals, linting, elasticity, resiliency,

A. A. T. C. C. COMMITTEES AND SECTIONAL CHAIRMEN—Front row, left to right: John Neely of Burlington Mills, chairman of the Piedmont Section; J. A. Franklin of Du Pont, assistant general convention chairman; D. C. Newman, Du Pont, general chairman; T. R. Smith, Wiscassett Mills, reservations; V. B. Holland, Cannon Mills, technical program. Back row, left to right: Charles Spratt, National Aniline, finance; J. L. Wyman, Nova Chemical, dining; Jack Anderson, Peerless Woolen Mills, banquet; Kemp Haynes, Rohm & Hass, registration and reception; Junius Smith, TEXTILE BULLETIN and The KNITTER, printing; Laurie Whittelsey, Augusta Chemical, transportation; W. B. Griffin, Kali Mfg. Co., ladies; A. R. Thompson, Ciba, publicity. Not present for the picture were Robert W. Philip of Callaway Mills (entertainment), Russell Gill of Southern Sizing Co. (Southeastern Section) and Raymond Seymour (South Central Section).

Among those present for the barbecue picnic and fish fry at Julian Smith Park Friday.

Random shots of dinner and after-dinner guests.



The head table at the annual banquet: left to right, Samuel H. Swint, Henry F. Herrmann, Hugh M. Comer, D. C. Newman, P. J. Kennedy, Dr. Louis A. Olney, Gen. Raymond O. Barton and Jerome A. Franklin.

flex life, tensile strength, absorbency, resistance to abrasion, water repellency, resistance to fire, and elongation.

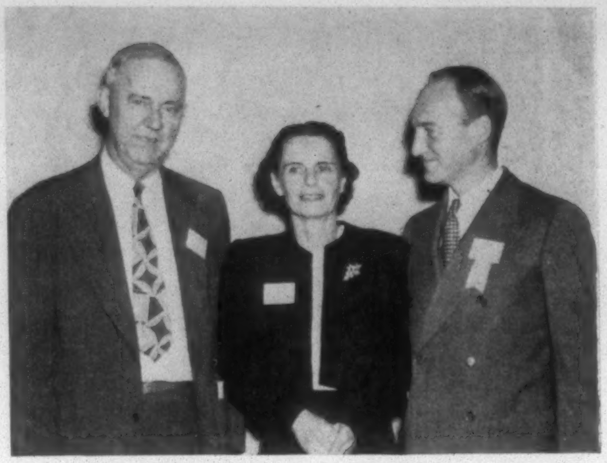
Significant developments that have taken place in the past year in preparation, dyeing and finishing was considered by Mr. Rabold. In preparation, he said, most of the new installations for the boiling-out and bleaching of cotton consists of continuous ranges where this operation is carried out in a few hours. A recent chemical development, he added, indicates an even shorter processing time. In the dyehouse, Mr. Rabold stated, much chemical research on the reactions of vat colors at high temperatures has been going on, with much more to be done. A continuous titration system, recently announced, may prove to be of considerable help in dye bath control, he said. In rayon finishing, he pointed out, improvements in tension control are to be noted. Continuous preparation and dyeing under relatively tensionless conditions show additional advances as does the drying and curing of resin finishes in air lay and loop dryers, he noted.

Dancing couples, from left to right: the William H. Bertolets; Tom Smith and Mrs. George McCarty; Tom Marlowe and Mrs. Thorne M. Clark.

Of particular interest at the testing and auxiliaries group meeting were papers by Elden D. Haller and Marshall H. Odeen of National Technical Laboratories, South Pasadena, Calif.; "Some Interesting Applications of pH Meters and Spectrophotometers in the Textile and Dye Industry;" A. H. Noble, Jr., of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.; "The Effect of Temperature on Finishing Compounds;" and Sidney M. Edelstein of Dexter Chemical Corp. and Carl Z. Draves of General Dyestuff Corp., "A Re-Examination of Wetting Tests."

The general subject of applications of pH meters and spectrophotometers in plant control and laboratory analysis and research was considered in the paper by Mr. Haller and Mr. Odeen, who cited particular examples to illustrate the usefulness of the instruments. Mr. Noble's discussion was aimed at providing the technical man in the mill with data on various finishing oils, fatty amide softeners, weighters, etc., which are used in every-day practice. In "A Re-Examination of Wetting Tests," Mr. Edelstein and Mr. Draves outlined the more common errors of interpretation and discussed the choice of a particular method to fit particular practical conditions, offering suggestions for interpretation of data from each of the various wetting tests.

Discussing "Requirements of Petroleum Solvents in Pigmented Textile Printing Pastes," Robert A. Billmeier of the Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., pointed out that the relative concentrations of the three hydrocarbon types found in petroleum solvents used as thinners are important to maximum performance of emulsions in pigment printing, with the best over-all performance obtained when the mineral spirits contain 16 to 20 per cent of aromatic components and the balance is made up of paraffins and napthenes. Other papers heard during the printing group meeting included "Textile Printing, Skill or Mystery," by Elliot Broadbent, assistant manager of Glenlyon Print Works, Phillipsdale, R. I., and "Textile Printing Techniques" by Francis S. Richardson, vice-president of Waldrich Co., Delawanna, N. J. A sound movie in color, "Pigmented Emulsions for Textile Printing," was also presented during this session.



Jim Sandridge (left) with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Cone, Jr.

The challenge of a quality-conscious consuming public is being met by the textile industry and the standard for top quality merchandise has been raised tremendously since the war, according to Weldon G. Helmus of Fair Lawn (N. J.) Finishing Co., addressing the non-cellulisic fibers group meeting. Discussing "Latest Developments in the Dyeing and Finishing of Synthetic Fibers," Mr. Helmus stated that new and improved synthetic fibers have given impetus to better procedures in the processing field.

Consumer complaints as they are received at the laundry was discussed by Lee G. Johnston of the American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill., under the title, "Consumer Problems Created by New Fabrics and Finishes." Other papers heard during the non-cellulosic fibers group meeting included "Application of Leuco Esters of Vat Dyestuffs to Wool" by Dr. Hans Luttringhaus of General Dyestuff Corp., New York, and "Low Temperature Properties of Textile Materials," Ernest R. Kaswell of Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Southeastern A. A. T. C. C. Unit To Meet

The Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its final 1948 meeting at the Atlanta (Ga.) Athletic Club Dec. 4. The meeting will feature a technical program session beginning at 4 P. M. The technical program will consist of a presentation of the paper entered by the section in the Intersectional Contest at the 27th National Convention in Augusta, Ga. Dr. Howard M. Waddle of West Point Mfg. Co., who was chairman of the committee preparing the paper, will present this paper. This will be followed by a symposium

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1. Fewer rejects and redyes	**3. Clean, vibrant colors**
2. More level dyeing— less streakiness	**4. Improved hand**

Other important advantages include more rapid cleansing and rinsing, less water requirement, and a speeding up of production through greater latitude of operation.

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on starch which has been arranged by the Corn Industries Research Foundation who have asked technical representatives of the various starch industries to comprise a panel of experts. The business session and banquet will be held at 7 P. M. Members attending the banquet will hear Robert W. Philip, vice-president and director of research of Callaway Mills Co., give a talk relating his experience on his recent trip to England.

Springs Cotton Mills' Grace Bleachery

By JAMES T. McADEN, JR., Editorial Director

TWENTY years ago the management of Springs Cotton Mills began to consider seriously the idea of building a bleachery to handle its gray goods production of many millions of yards. The idea was to construct a bleachery at Fort Mill, S. C., but the project was given up when the impracticality of a small plant was faced. Two decades of thinking and planning resulted on the 17th of this month in the formal opening of the Grace Bleachery of Springs Cotton Mills at Grace, S. C., six or seven miles from Lancaster.

Actual plans for the just-completed bleachery were started in 1936. War and resultant shortages postponed beginning of construction until three years ago this month. Now the huge plant stands ready to process three million yards of Springs fabrics each week. According to President Elliott White Springs, Grace Bleachery (named for his mother) was designed for flexibility; in effecting this flexibility many plans had to be changed between the time ground was cleared and construction was completed. The Springs management thought at first that three million dollars would do the job; the Atlanta, Ga., engineering firm of Robert & Co. Associates looked at the original specifications and immediately said five million; it subsequently went to seven, and finally wound up costing 13 million dollars.

The foregoing information was brought out by Mr. Springs when he spoke briefly to members of the Piedmont Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, meeting Nov. 17 at the bleachery as guests of Springs Cotton Mills. Cost of the plant ran high because it is laid out to handle six million yards per week, following installation of additional machinery but no more construction. Even at that, Mr. Springs said, the cost could have run much higher if there had not been considerable effort to stockpile materials, the prices of which were increasing steadily during the three-year building period.

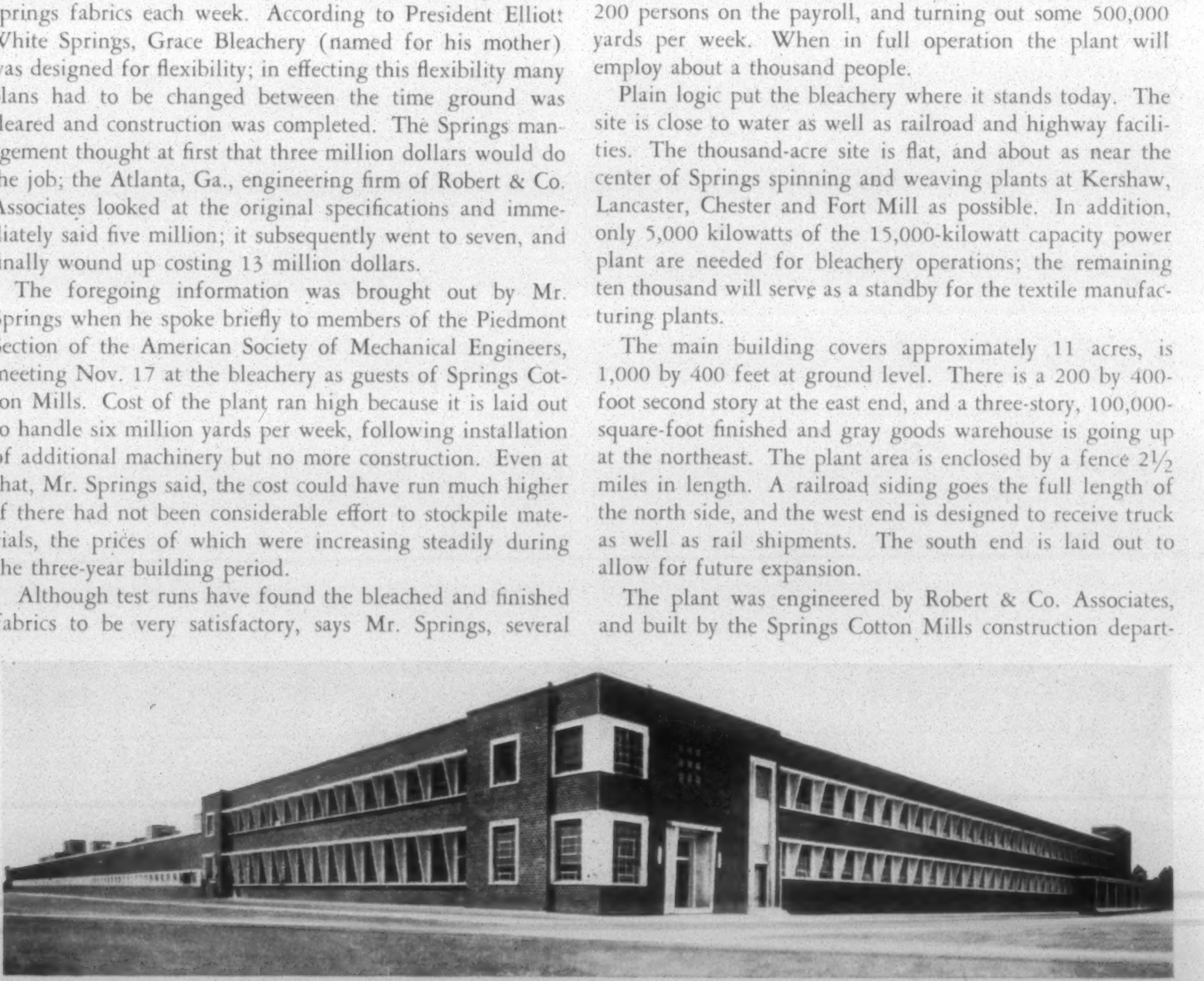
Although test runs have found the bleached and finished fabrics to be very satisfactory, says Mr. Springs, several problems attendant to the huge project are yet to be solved. Although no village for operatives has been built, 100 homes are being constructed for the supervisory personnel which will oversee the planned seven-day, 24-hour operation of the bleachery. The Celanese rayon plant at nearby Rock Hill and Du Pont's proposed Orlon plant at neighboring Camden will affect the potential labor supply, and Mr. Springs says that a village at Grace is indicated even though his competitors in the textile industry are shucking their villages as fast as possible. One of the features of the bleachery most attractive to workers is the modern cafeteria, where hot and balanced meals are available at minimum cost.

At present Grace Bleachery is operating one shift with 200 persons on the payroll, and turning out some 500,000 yards per week. When in full operation the plant will employ about a thousand people.

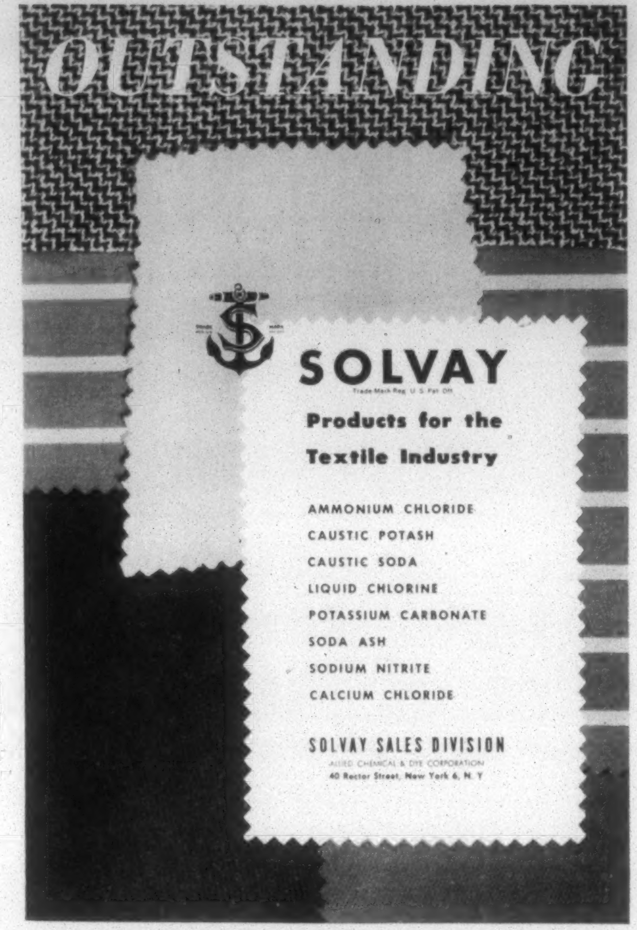
Plain logic put the bleachery where it stands today. The site is close to water as well as railroad and highway facilities. The thousand-acre site is flat, and about as near the center of Springs spinning and weaving plants at Kershaw, Lancaster, Chester and Fort Mill as possible. In addition, only 5,000 kilowatts of the 15,000-kilowatt capacity power plant are needed for bleachery operations; the remaining ten thousand will serve as a standby for the textile manufacturing plants.

The main building covers approximately 11 acres, is 1,000 by 400 feet at ground level. There is a 200 by 400-foot second story at the east end, and a three-story, 100,000-square-foot finished and gray goods warehouse is going up at the northeast. The plant area is enclosed by a fence 2½ miles in length. A railroad siding goes the full length of the north side, and the west end is designed to receive truck as well as rail shipments. The south end is laid out to allow for future expansion.

The plant was engineered by Robert & Co. Associates, and built by the Springs Cotton Mills construction depart-



Exterior view of Springs Cotton Mills' new Grace Bleachery.



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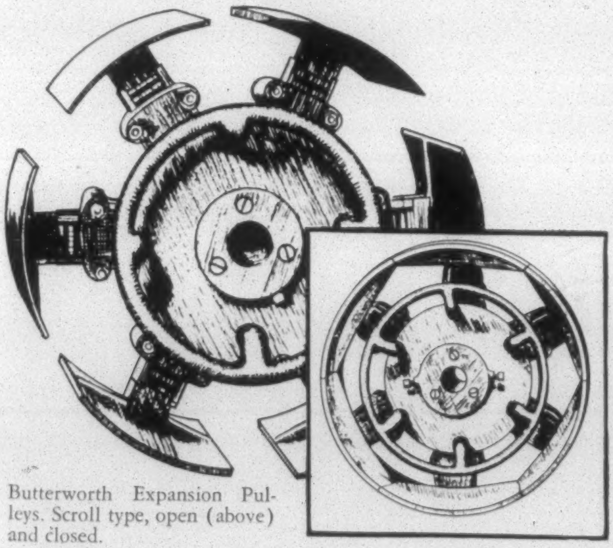

Butterworth Expansion Pulleys. Scroll type, open (above) and closed.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Butterworth Scroll-type Expansion Pulleys are now in stock in following diameters: 14¾″x18½″; 17″x22″; 18¼″x 23½″; 24″x30″. All have 6-inch face which can be cut down if necessary. All are bored for smallest diameter and can be rebored and splined as required.

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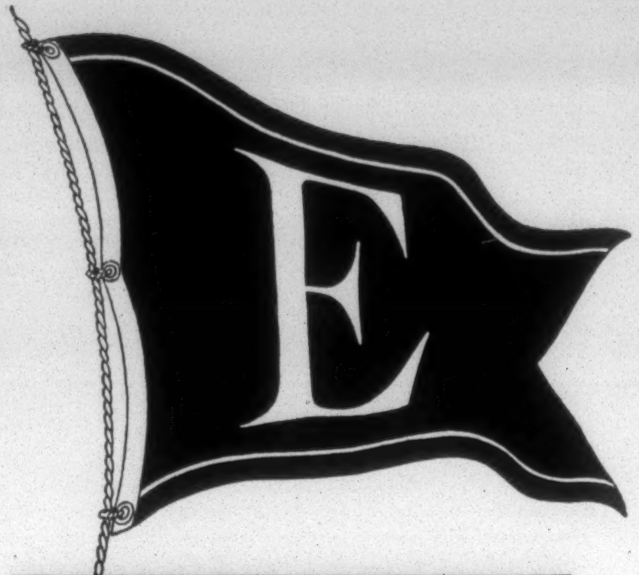

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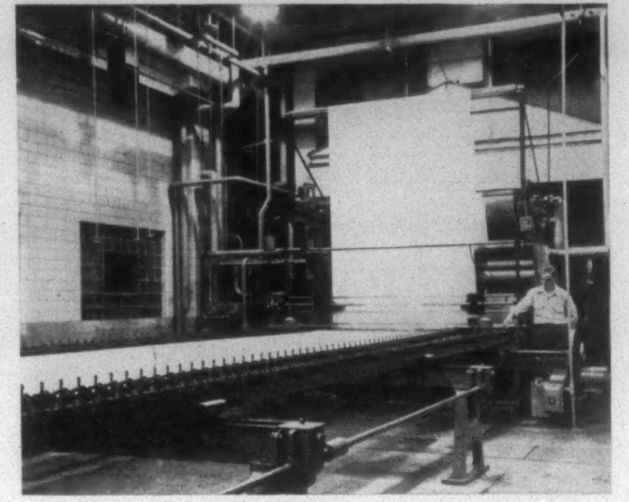
ment, whose chief is E. Lyle Scruggs. It is red brick tile outside, glazed tile inside. Window frames are surrounded by glass brick to provide additional light. The two-story section on the east end follows the South American architectural trend; limestone slabs used as window trim keep direct sunlight off windows. Three colors of tile are used inside: cream for the upper walls, buff on the lower, and a terra cotta base; built into the base are metal troughs with drains every 15 feet to catch condensation and dripping. The processing area has a concrete slab roof covered by four inches of Foamglass and topped by regulation gravel and tar roofing. The ground floor has a patented Kalman-sealed cement finish; the second story put-up and packing room has wooden flooring.

In the processing area all machinery is stainless steel, latest type. You see H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. nameplates practically everywhere, and every machine is equipped with a Brown Instrument Co. controller or recorder. Goods delivered by the various Springs mills to the bleachery's receiving platforms go into the gray storage room, and thence to the gray room to be worked up for processing. Goods arrive from the mills on 20 to 40-inch rolls, depending on fabric construction. From the gray room goods go to singeing machines (located in a fire-protected enclosure), then to gray bins. Motorized guides on rails distribute fabric evenly in the gray bins for a four-hour desizing, etc. From there goods go to mercerizing and/or bleaching ranges, then to white bins, then are dyed or finished and sent to the put-up and packing room, where sewing also is performed.

Types of goods finished at the bleachery include wide and narrow sheeting, pillow cases, pillow tubing, carded and combed broadcloth, jeans, poplins, twills, print cloths and handkerchief cloth. Goods received in the morning can be ready for shipment that afternoon.

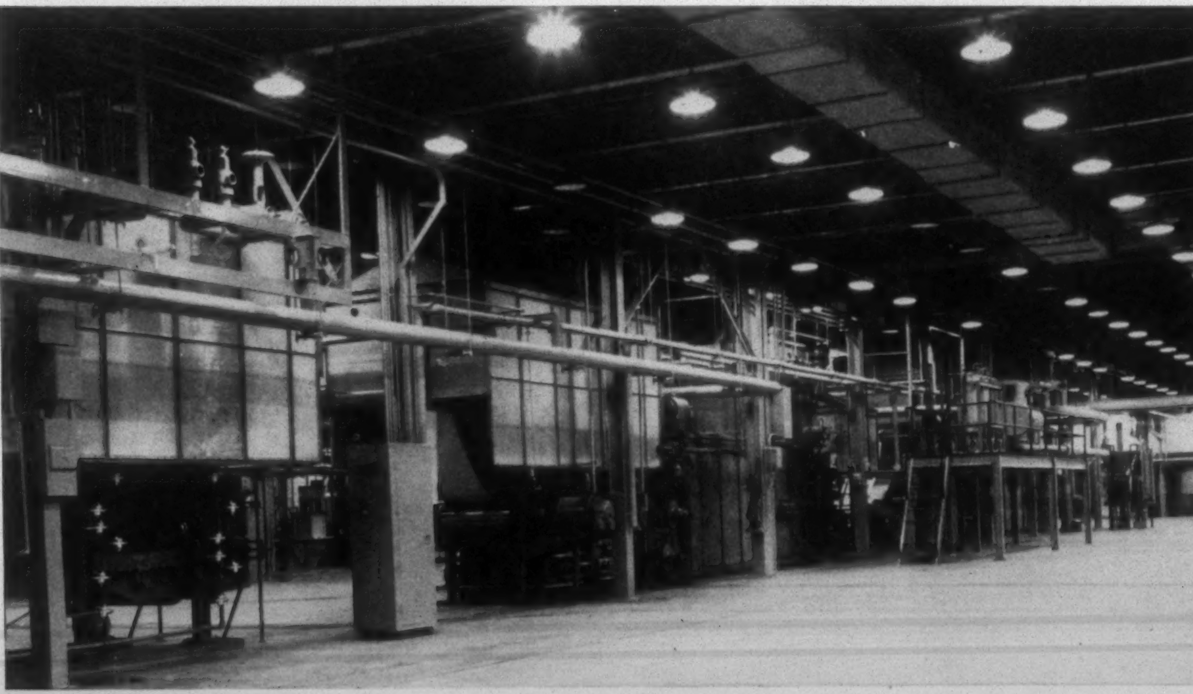
The Becco continuous system with tight-strand washers is used in rope bleaching. Two ranges have open-width Mathieson steamers, and Williams units are employed for washing in open width. The steamer arrangement is described as "unusual."



Cloth coming out of a wide drying and starching machine.

There are five finishing ranges. One is for goods up to 100 inches in width, the next is for 80-inch maximum width, and three more handle up to 50 inches. The first two ranges are equipped with scutcher, water mangle, dry cans, starch mangle, a second set of dry cans, cold spray atomizer and calender. The three smaller ranges are similar except for deletion of the atomizer and calender. Added to the wide ranges are single doubling and double doubling for putting up sheeting. The four duplex Sanforizers have 50-inch faces, two rolling calenders and one facing calender. The rope bleaching range operates at 200 yards per minute, the open-width range at 100 y. p. m. Mercerizing is carried out at 90 yards per minute, finishing ranges run at 100 y. p. m., and the Sanforizers at 40 to 100.

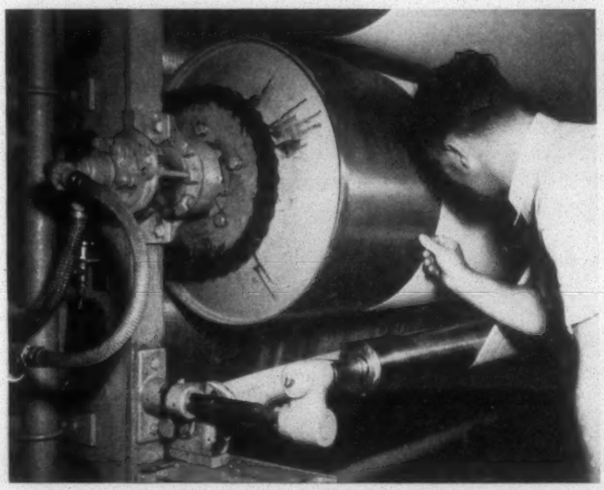
The dyeing department is expected to be in operation next month. It contains three continuous dyeing ranges equipped with Williams units, two hot-flue vapor dryers



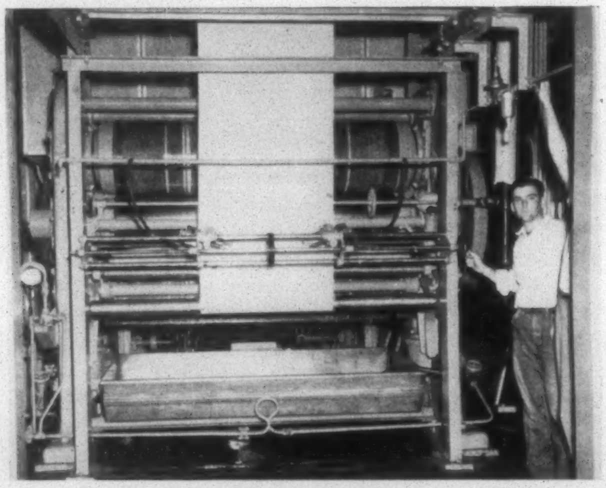
A general view of the bleaching machinery.

The modern cafeteria, where hot meals may be secured by Grace Bleachery workers.

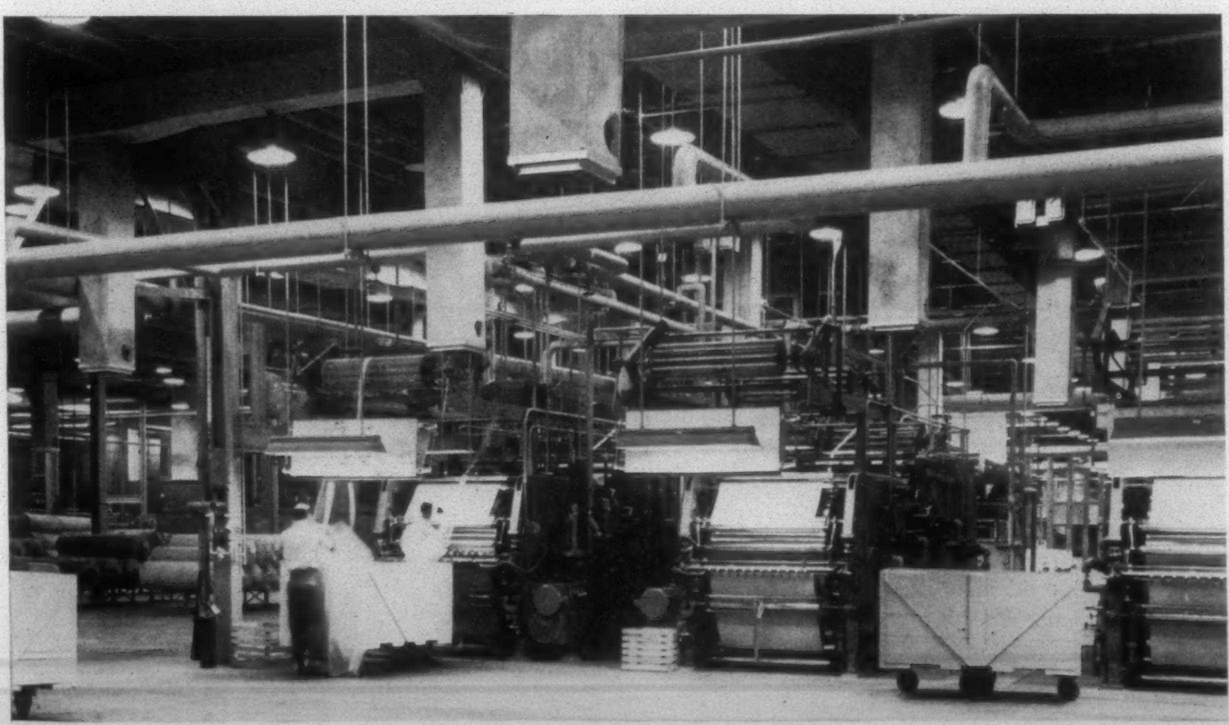
The A. S. M. E. meeting hears W. F. Covin explain details of the Grace Bleachery.



Roller on drying and starching machine getting a close inspection.



Washing and drying.



One of the final processes—Sanforizing on 50-inch machines.

and 13 jigs. Sets of dry cans are hooked to the end of each dyeing range. The dyeing department will process vat, sulphur and naphthol colors at approximately 100 yards per minute.

In the put-up and packing room are folders, doublers (for packaging rolled goods sold to the counter trade), winders, inspecting machines and a baling machine. Two elevators and a roll lift conveyor (continuous) are employed to get goods from the first to the second floor and back.

The bleachery is equipped with very modern physical and chemical laboratory. Next to it is a conditioning room for tensile strength testing. Laboratory equipment includes a Weather-Ometer, Fade-Ometer, Launder-Ometer, laboratory model Williams unit for making test dyeing runs, extractor, wash wheel, Filt-R-Still with capacity of 30 gallons of distilled water per hour, steam table, and two chemical benches supplied with gas, water, steam, air and electricity. Metal hoods take away chemical fumes.

An up-to-date machine shop on the main floor will handle all types of plant maintenance. In it are one large and two small lathes, milling machines, shaper, drill press, metal-cutting band saw and pipe threader.

A basement area is used for bulk chemical storage. Six 20,000-gallon plate steel tanks hold caustic soda, another tank of the same size contains silicate of soda, two 5,000-gallon aluminum tanks hold hydrogen peroxide, and acetic acid is stored in a 12,000-gallon rubber-lined tank. Mixing of starches and chemicals takes place in a mezzanine floor area directly above the stainless steel starch mangles. Starch and chemicals are conveyed to the mezzanine by fork lift trucks and hoists, and come back down by gravity feed.

The Grace Bleachery pumping station on the Catawba River is three-quarters of a mile from the plant's ten-million-gallon raw water reservoir; the pumping station has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per hour, running through four 7,000-gallons-per-minute pumps. Raw water is pumped to the filter plant, then through Roberts filters, then goes into a clear water reservoir which holds five million gallons. The clear water is taken to a 500,000-gallon clear water reservoir, which parcels it out in chlorinated form by gravity feed to the plant proper or power house. Steam boiler capacity is 300,000 pounds per hour. Some 18,000 gallons of propane gas are stored near the power plant. The fire pumps can handle 1,500 gallons per minute.

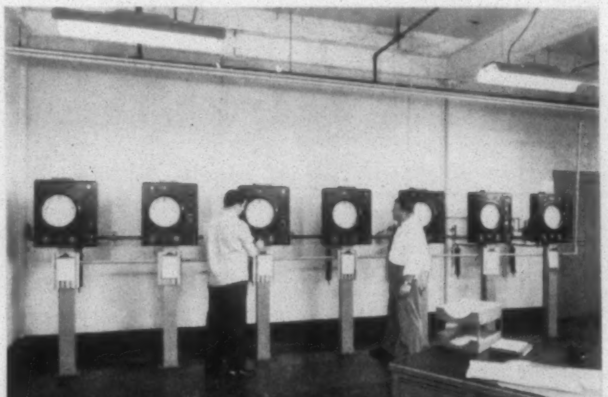
From the power house a long tunnel, which is 14 by 16 feet, runs to the middle of the main plant. In it are a 20-inch cold processing water line, a 24-inch low-pressure steam line, a ten-inch intermediate pressure steam line, and a 12-inch steam condensate return line. Electric power lines run parallel to the water and steam lines. There are three motor generator rooms. All generator sets, as well as operating motors within the plant, are General Electric. Throughout the plant are 21 hot water heaters, located near point of use and set up to provide the desired temperatures. Also found in the plant is a series of ducts for controlled ceiling heating in cold months. Fresh air is distributed by spot cooling in warm months, and this air is warmed in the Winter.

As announced at the A. S. M. E. meeting, here is the list of executive personnel at the bleachery: H. R. Mathewson, assistant to President Springs; Robert S. Stribling, general manager; W. F. Covin, assistant to the general manager; J. B. Lasley, plant engineer; J. M. Sharp, superintendent of finishing; C. E. Stout, superintendent of bleaching; Walter M. Housch, superintendent of dyeing; G. H. Latunes, superintendent of put-up and packing; J. D. Leslie, superintendent of the filter plant; and R. M. Hughes, chief chemist. Walter C. King, superintendent of power for the Springs organization, also attends to bleachery power.

Automatic Controllers In Dye House Office

One of the most interesting installations of textile mill instrumentation made during the past Summer by The Foxboro (Mass) Co. is in the mill of the Lippitt Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I., where recording CycleLog controllers in the office of the overseer maintain complete automatic control of seven dye kettles in the adjoining dye house. A particularly unusual aspect of this installation is that the instruments were purchased, following the test operation of a CycleLog controller, not in the Lippitt mill but in the plant of a nearby friendly competitor.

The Foxboro CycleLog controller is a complete program-control unit which, without the use of cams or any auxiliary instrument, provides automatic control of the entire dyeing cycle. Infinite variations in the dyeing schedule are possible and can be made almost instantly by merely setting the control knobs on the front of the instrument case. In the office of the overseer, in the Lippitt mill, eight CycleLog controllers are pedestal-mounted against one wall. When the operator reports that a dye kettle is loaded, the overseer sets the four knobs of the corresponding controller, thus starting the cycle. From then on, until the end of the dyeing operation, some 3½ hours later, the entire cycle is under automatic control, following precisely the schedule pre-determined by the knob settings. These adjustments include: starting point for temperature rise, rate of rise, holding temperature, and holding period. Throughout the entire cycle the instrument makes its chart record, and bulls-eye lamps show the overseer, at a glance, exactly what is happening at each of the seven kettles, whether it is on the "rise" or the "hold" or at the "end of cycle."



Bernard Rivers (right) overseer of dyeing, and his assistant, Harold Lemire, in the dye house of Lippitt Worsted Co. at Woonsocket, R. I. Since this photograph was taken another Foxboro CycleLog controller has been installed, making eight in all.

SANDOZ PRESENTS
the color achievement of the month

Band Music

. . . BY CEREÝ

A rich harmony of color tones promises to put this great-dress at the top of the season's hit parade. It's a Kane-Weill original, created from 100% pure wool woven into large bands of claret-red, beige and earth-brown by Cereý Woolens, Inc., one of the many leading names in fashion among Sandoz customers.

Heavy shades like these require the use of the best chrome dyes that will stand mill fulling without bleeding. For such purposes, the following Sandoz dyes are outstanding.

METOMEGA CHROME BORDEAUX 2BL
METOMEGA CHROME BROWN RLL
METOMEGA CHROME YELLOW ME

Their excellent fastness to carbonizing also assures the dyer that the finished piece will meet the designer's color specifications. And the ultimate wearer can be sure of the garment's fastness to sunlight, weather, perspiration and dry cleaning.

It is for such reasons that Sandoz colors are used in so many of the fabrics—gowns and carpets, upholstery and suitings—that find their way to the best-seller list.

For acid, chrome or direct dyes . . . or auxiliary chemicals . . . for both natural and synthetic fibres . . . be guided by the successful "color achievements" you see in these Sandoz advertisements.

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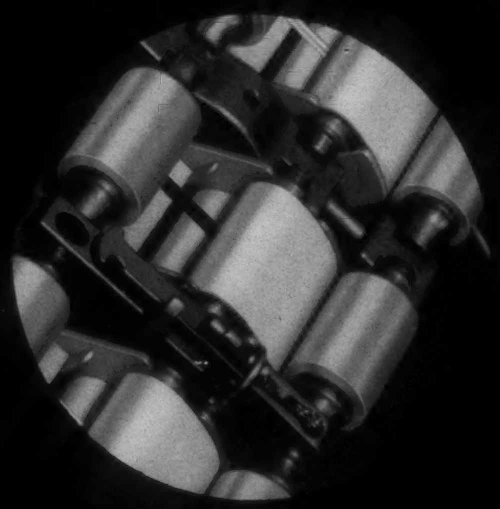
SANDOZ *thinks ahead with textiles*

"We are now getting 10% more uniform yarn since installing **Dayco Aprons**"



. . . another reason leading mill men insist on Dayco Aprons

Every day more and more mill men realize that frame for frame, it's the DAYCO Aprons that consistently deliver the most uniform yarn. That's why overseers everywhere are insisting that *every frame* in their spinning rooms be 100 per cent DAYCO equipped. Nondirectional DAYCOS can be put on either way. Their nonstretch feature keeps them on the frames . . . when you start up with DAYCOS, *they stay on!* And, in addition. their specially engineered, white satin finished drafting surface eliminates marking of the yarn . . . keeps surface free of dirt and eliminates gathering of lint. This means less cleaning, less clearer waste.

If you aren't running DAYCOS now, it will pay to have one of our textile machine engineers call on you. Just drop a card to *The Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Division, Main Sales Office, Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.*

Advantages of Running DAYCOS on Your Frames

- Greater coefficient of friction
- No inside rib
- Nondirectional
- Will handle cotton and synthetics
- Uniformly flexible from apron to apron
- Won't pick up lint
- Won't curl
- Unaffected by hard ends

Dayton Rubber

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Forrest M. Davidson, superintendent of the Celanese Lanese Corp. plant at Burlington, N. C., was married Nov. 12 to Mary Davis of Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. L. Shuford of Warlong Glove Mfg. Co., Conover, N. C., recently was re-elected president of the Work Glove Institute, Inc. Robert Schultheiss of Riegel Textile Corp., New York, was made a director of the institute.

Clifton H. Leary, head of the shipping department at Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., recently was elected president of the Elkin Kiwanis Club. . . . Charles W. Armstrong, Jr., of the Chatham wet finishing department, was elected to the club's board of directors for a two-year period.

B. Everett Jordan, executive of Sellers Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C., is head of the Alamance County Hospital Commission which next Spring will begin construction of a 100-bed county hospital at Burlington, N. C.

James T. Porter, vice-president of Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., has assumed the additional duties of company treasurer. Mrs. Catherine T. Tift continues as secretary.

Joe L. Lanier, executive vice-president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery & Dye Works succeeding his father, the late George H. Lanier. Mr. Lanier also was named president of the West Point subsidiary, Dixie Cotton Mills at LaGrange, Ga., succeeding his father in that post. George Olmsted, Jr., was named to the board of directors at Dixie Cotton Mills, succeeding the late Mr. Lanier. . . . Three new members added to the board of directors at West Point Mfg. Co. at the recent stockholders meeting were: Richard G. Conant of New York, Western Howland of Boston, and Joe L. Jennings of West Point. . . . All other officers of the above mentioned firms were re-elected.

George B. Sessions has succeeded W. Wilson Aultman, resigned, as general superintendent and production manager at Newberry (S. C.) Textile Mills. Mr. Sessions previously was cottons mills superintendent at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Reigel Textile Corp.

W. T. Morton is the new overseer of spinning at the Spartanburg, S. C., plant of Mills Mill. Mr. Morton, who formerly was associated with the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., succeeded S. C. Smart, who resigned to accept a similar post at McCormick (S. C.) Spinning Mill, Inc.

Marvin Poovey, formerly of Raeford, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the New City Mill of Carolina Mills, Inc., at Newton, N. C. He succeeds W. L. Brightwell, resigned.

Jack Lawrence, Jr., has joined Ideal Machine Shops, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C., as engineer and sales representative and will be available to mills principally in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. Mr. Lawrence is a graduate textile engineer from Alabama Polytechnic Institute and his current office address is Box 447, West Blocton, Ala.

J. R. Hix, secretary and treasurer of Grier Mills at North Wilkesboro, N. C., has been appointed to the board of directors of the new Wilkes General Hospital to be erected at North Wilkesboro.

Robert H. Turner has resigned as superintendent of weaving for Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., to accept the position of plant superintendent with Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp., Mill Division, Rock Hill, S. C.

Harvey Ewing has been promoted from assistant to overseer of weaving at Mill No. 1 of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., a subsidiary of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

Charles L. Tidwell has been named general superintendent at Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C., succeeding the late Joseph C. McCall. Mr. Tidwell has been with Dunean since 1941, and prior to assuming his new position was head of the throwing department.

Richard G. Coker, secretary and chief engineer of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., recently was elected vice-chairman of the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry. Mr. Coker for a number of years has been active in forestry work in the state.

C. E. Peurifoy has been promoted from assistant to overseer of spinning at the Woodruff, S. C., plant of the Brandon Corp. of Greenville, S. C. Mr. Peurifoy succeeds Smiley Griffin, resigned, who is now making his home at Savannah, Ga.

R. L. Reid, formerly with the Harden (N. C.) Mfg. Co., and D. Jordan of New York have been named secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the new Spatex Corp. of Charlotte, N. C. Spatex recently took over the former Hoskins plant of Textron Southern, Inc., and will place production entirely on combed lawns.

Ray Ketchmark, staff representative for the textile section of the National Safety Council, has resigned from that position to become safety director for the Schoolfield (Va.) Division of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

John Tillett, Jr., a recent graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has joined the staff of Pneumafil Corp. at Charlotte, N. C. He is the son of the late treasurer of Leaksville Woolen Mills, Inc.

W. Wilson Aultman has resigned as general superintendent and production manager for Newberry (S. C.) Textile Mills, to accept a position with Sellers Mfg. Co. as general superintendent of that firm's

"MR. RUBE" (Superintendent R. W. Jennings of the West Point Mfg. Co. plant at Lanett, Ala.) is held in high esteem by his fellow workers. He is shown receiving an oil portrait presented to him by employees of the mill from John J. Seymour, spokesman for the workers. The painting was executed by Mrs. C. J. Moore, artist of Auburn, Ala. "The employees were so liberal in their donations toward making this gift possible," said Mr. Seymour, "that more money was raised than was necessary. Therefore we shall use this extra money to purchase some item of equipment to be placed in the George L. Lanier Memorial Hospital in your honor." Mr. Jennings went to work at the Lanett Mill in 1900, was made office manager in 1904, and has been superintendent since 1920.

Jordan Plant at Cedar Falls, N. C., the Royal Plant at Wake Forest, N. C., and the Saxapahaw (N. C.) Plant, with general offices at Saxapahaw.

J. A. Ferguson, formerly superintendent of the Eureka Plant of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C., is now superintendent of Monarch Mills' Ottaray Plant at Union, S. C.

Norman H. Jenkins is now superintendent of the Fork Shoals (S. C.) Division of Reigel Textile Corp.

Lewis A. Crawford is now assistant superintendent of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Fred D. Frissell, Jr., has announced his resignation, effective Jan. 1, 1949, as vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Frissell, who has been with Burlington for 14 years, was general manager of the division of decorative fabrics with operations at Burlington, N. C., and Galax, Va. Concerning future plans, Mr. Frissell stated he has definite plans, the development of which will permit him to retain residence in Burlington.

W. C. Summersby and H. R. Mathewson were elected to the board of directors of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., at a meeting of stockholders Nov. 10.

Jesse Philips has been appointed superintendent of Melvyn Spinning Corp., Strasburg, Va. He previously was associated with Lewis Co., Nova Scotia, and the Stillwater Worsted Mills, Harrisville, R. I.

Walter H. Wood, for 17 years general overseer of finishing at the Arlington Mills division of William Whitman Co., Inc., Lawrence, Mass., has been appointed superintendent of finishing at the new Deering, Milliken Co. plant at Pendleton, S. C.

Francis H. May, Jr., and Jesse H. Plummer have been elected vice-presidents of Glass Fibers, Inc., Watersville, Ohio, and Raymond S. Mensing, secretary-treasurer. Mr. May has been serving as secretary-treasurer and in his new capacity will have charge of manufacturing. . . . Mr. Plummer will have charge of engineering research and development which he has been directing, and Mr. Mensing, former controller, will retain his duties along with the new ones.

Richard L. Hearn has been appointed instructor of yarn manufacture in the A. French Textile School of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. He has been with the J. C. Pirkle Machinery Co., Inc., East Point, Ga.

Cornelius Lucas has retired as general manager and secretary of Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J., after 30 years with the firm. He will continue as a member of the board of directors. . . . George P. Mason, son of one of the original founders of the concern, succeeds Mr. Lucas.

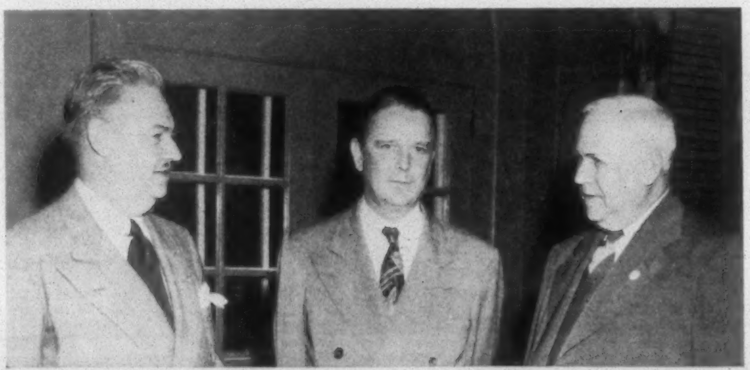
Wiley A. Reeves, formerly connected with Callaway Mills and Lavonia Mfg. Co., is now overseer of carding at Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga.

Hyman Iserman and Maurice E. Miville have been appointed research chemists at the Whitemarsh Research Laboratories of Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Iserman formerly was connected with Frankford Arsenal and Rohm & Haas and Mr. Miville was associated with Celanese Corp. of America.

Philip B. Roth, formerly on the research staff of the Aspinook Corp., Jewett City, Conn., has been appointed director of technical development for Bocon Chemical Corp., New York. He will correlate the application of Boconize mothproofing compound in woolen mills with laboratory research and development.

E. Taylor Mobley has joined Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Conshohocken, Pa., as a member of its staff of technical representatives and is currently serving the textile industry in Georgia and Alabama. Previous to his new post, Mr. Mobley was for 18 years associated with General Dyestuff Corp.

E. H. Steger, who has been connected with the Sherwin-Williams Co. since 1925, has been named manager of the new textile industrial zone of the firm with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. Other new zone appointments include D. S. Shimp as head of the Southeastern industrial zone with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., and J. R. Stevenson as manager of the Gulf industrial zone with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.



TALKING TEXTILE FOUNDATION—Prime movers of the North Carolina Textile Foundation are pictured at a dinner in Shelby, N. C., honoring officials of Cleveland Cloth Mills. Left to right: Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles; W. J. (Nick) Carter, president of the foundation and a vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co.; and David Clark, secretary of the foundation as well as editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

J. C. Cudd, for 30 years superintendent of Wallace Mfg. Co., Jonesville, S. C., recently was given a surprise party on the occasion of his 75th birthday by employees of the company. The company's employees presented Mr. Cudd with a huge birthday cake and an easy chair filled with gifts.

Dr. Leopold Eckler has been named technical consultant of the Celanese Corp. of America. He formerly was works manager of the Ansco Division of General Aniline and Film Corp., Binghamton, N. Y.

Hugh M. Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., was elected to the board of directors of the Oscar Johnston Cotton Foundation at the Fall meeting of the National Cotton Council's directors. William R. Blake of Memphis, Tenn., council representative, also was named to the board.

Arthur K. Winget, president of Efird Mfg. Co. in Albemarle, N. C., has been elected president of Wilson Sales Corp., cotton firm of Gastonia, N. C., succeeding the late Brown W. Wilson. R. S. Dickson, president of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C., was named chairman of the board of the Gastonia firm.

Stanley W. Sullivan, until recently associated with Knox Products, Inc., has been appointed director of promotion for the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association. As promotion director for T. B. M. A., Mr. Sullivan will direct the association's field staff which maintains liaison with the baking and flour milling industries.

Joseph H. Windle, Jr., who until a year ago was one of the Southern representatives of Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., has been promoted to New England representative for Lestershire Spool and Mfg. Co. In this position he succeeds his late father-in-law, Frank Steere.

Robert B. Murdoch, formerly with the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., has joined Charlotte (N. C.) Chemical Laboratories, Inc., as vice-president in charge of the sale of textile chemical specialties. He succeeds the late Peter S. Gilchrist, who died in December after holding the position for 34 years. Mr. Murdoch is a textile graduate of North Carolina State College, and served as a naval officer during the recent war.

Allan L. Brassell, president of U. S. Testing Co., has been elected a director of Belding Hemingway Co., Inc., to fill a vacancy on the board of that firm.

Ira Drake of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and B. C. Hall of Hanes Hosiery Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., have been elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Central Piedmont Safety Council.

John S. Patterson, formerly executive vice-president of the Greensboro, N. C.,

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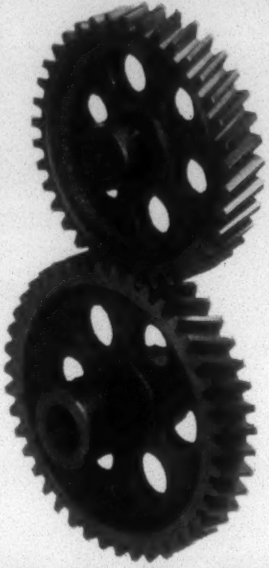

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Chamber of Commerce, has been named public relations director for the Carter Fabrics Division of J. P. Stevens & Co. at Greensboro.

Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., was elected to Congress from the fifth district of North Carolina in the recent general elections.

Joseph L. Lanier, executive vice-president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. has been elected vice-president of the First National Bank of West Point and a director of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co. and Western Railroad of Alabama, succeeding his father, the late George H. Lanier. At the same time Bruce N. Lanier, president of Wehadkee (Ala.) Yarn Mills, was named a director of the First National Bank of West Point.

Dr. Willis E. Howard has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, Okla., to accept the position as president of the Callaway Comunity Foundation, LaGrange, Ga., effective Jan. 1, 1949. Dr. Howard is a former pastor of the First Baptist Church of LaGrange.

Henry E. Littlejohn, general manager of the Carter Fabrics Corp. plant at South Boston, Va., has been promoted to a position as research engineer with the pilot plant of J. P. Stevens & Co. in Greenville, S. C. . . . Milton Southerland, formerly superintendent of the South Boston plant, has been named general manager to succeed Mr. Littlejohn.

Harry P. Smith, formerly New York district sales manager of Mathieson Chemical Corp., has been made assistant general manager of sales. His headquarters remain in the company's New York offices. Prior to joining the Mathieson sales department in 1944 he was president of the George Chemical Co., now a division of Diamond Alkali Co.

Louis S. Fryer resigned recently as vice-president in charge of production of Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio. Regarding his future plans, he said that these have not yet become definite. Mr. Fryer had been connected with the firm for 17½ years.

Henry C. Hoffman and S. L. Lewis, Jr., and all the incumbent directors of Reeves Brothers, Inc., were elected directors for the ensuing year at the annual stockholders meeting of the firm held Oct. 25. At the directors' meeting, immediately following the meeting of stockholders, the incumbent officers were re-elected and H. C. Hoffman, William I. Hudson, Jr., William H. Burroughs and John R. Wilson were elected vice-presidents of the company. . . . It was announced that Arthur M. Kerr, for many years a vice-president and director of the company, had requested a leave of absence from his duties as vice-president for one year due to illness. He will continue as a director. Several changes in executive personnel of Reeves' subsidiaries were revealed: John A. Becher, who has directed the research and development operations of the company for the last several years has been elected vice-president of Fairforest Co., to co-ordinate the manufacturing activities of the Eagle & Phenix Division at Columbus, Ga. . . . C. Scott Lewis, Jr., who has been in charge of soliciting finishing for the Fairforest Co., has been elected vice-president of that company.

See "Before Closing Down" for more Personal News

Arthur L. Emery plans to resign soon as vice-president and general manager of Brookside Mills, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., and will be succeeded by Stanley Jessiman of Providence, R. I., in a personnel reorganization that also affects several other Brookside officials. . . . In other executive changes, S. M. Ledford is advanced from cashier to the newly-created post of controller. . . . Norman Garlington is promoted from the discontinued post of production manager to general superintendent, succeeding John W. Card. . . . Thomas Epstein, New York, becomes the new secretary-treasurer of the firm.

Willard W. McLeod Dec. 1 will become vice-president in charge of all cotton manufacturing operations of Chicopee Mfg. Corp. of Georgia. Mr. McLeod formerly was agent for American Thread Co. in charge of Kerr Mills at Fall River, Mass., and previous to that had been associated with Pacific Mills and the Kendall Co. . . . Raymond L. Swetenburg, who has been co-ordinator of cotton textile manufacturing for the Chicopee companies, has been elected vice-president in charge of manufacturing at the Gainesville, Ga., and Walhalla, S. C., plants of the firm. Prior to joining Chicopee in 1945, Mr. Swetenburg was connected with Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Corp.

Robert A. Poisson, for the past year and a half assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales personnel for Pepperell Mfg. Co., has been put in charge of all finishing operations for the firm, both North and South. Mr. Poisson succeeds John P. Howland, who resigned to join Woodward Baldwin & Co., Inc.

Hoyt T. Hambright, for the past four years personnel director at Rex Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., resigned from that post recently to enter private business in Gastonia.

Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Spartan Mills and Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C., and Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C., will serve as a member of the board of judges for the 1949 Maid of Cotton contest.

George P. Paine has been appointed director of promotion of the American Standards Association, Inc. Mr. Paine has been connected with the John Price Jones Corp. of New York, and was on the staff of the National Association of Manufacturers prior to the war.

Joseph W. Brady has been elected a director of Dundee Mills, Inc., Griffin, Ga. About a year ago he was elected a vice-president of the firm.

OBITUARIES

Harry M. Horton, 81, of Providence, R. I., vice-president of the United States Finishing Co. until his retirement in 1928 and a former director of the Queen Dyeing Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., died Oct. 28.

Gibson H. Kennedy, 65, chief design engineer at Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., died Oct. 14. Mr. Kennedy, who had been connected with Sonoco since 1923, is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter and a brother.

Henry C. Dresser, 76, of Southbridge, Mass., retired mill manager, died Oct. 31. He had been associated 31 years with G. E. Huggins, New York, managing more than ten Southern mills for the Huggins enterprises. He also designed and built the Louise Cotton Mill for the Charlotte (N. C.) Machine Co. in 1896. Surviving are three brothers and a sister.

Arthur P. Gewehr, 60, vice-president of Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., died recently at a Short Hills, N. J., hospial following a brief illness. At the time of his death he headed the drill and twill department at Deering, Milliken where he began work as a clerk in 1904. Surviving Mr. Gewehr are his wife and two sons.

Frank C. Roberts, 57, superintendent of the Pauline Plant of Neisler Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C., died Oct. 21 a few hours after suffering a heart attack. Surviving are two sons, three daughters, four brothers and one sister.

Charles C. Harding, 58, president and treasurer of Piedmont Silk Mills at Dobson, N. C., died Nov. 5 at a Mount Airy, N. C., hospital of injuries received in an automobile accident near that city. Mr. Harding, who made his home at Greensboro, N. C., is survived by his wife, his father and one son.

Joseph C. McCall, general superintendent of Dunean Mill at Greenville, S. C., died Oct. 30 in a Greenville Hospital. Mr. McCall is survived by his wife, two stepsons, his mother and two sisters.

Charles E. Luttrell, 52, dealer in textile machinery and supplies in Greenville, S. C., for the past 15 years, died Oct. 31. Surviving are his wife, a son, two daughters, two brothers and two sisters.

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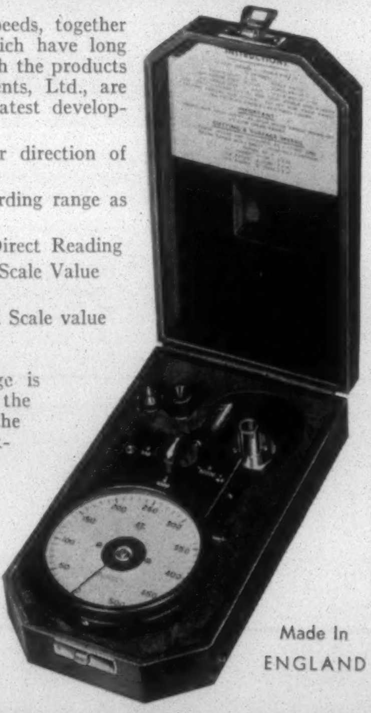

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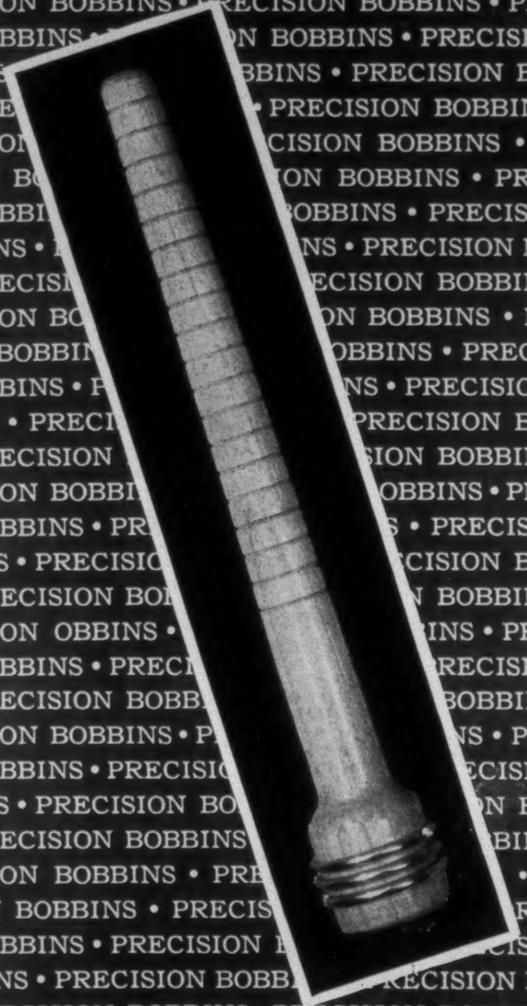

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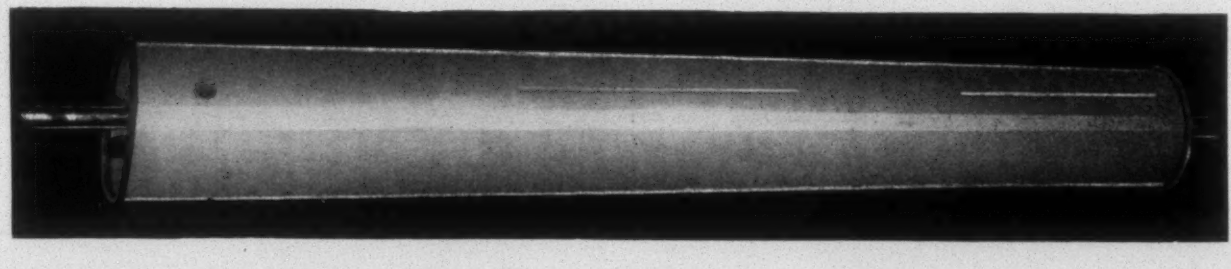

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

West Point, Ga.—West Point Mfg. Co. has purchased a tract of land here for construction of a $400,000 office building. The firm also plans a $150,000 addition to its research division at Shawmut, Ala.

Bristol, Tenn.—Construction is currently underway on a two-story addition to the weaving plant of Burlington Mills Corp. which will add about 75,000 square feet for additional weaving and warehousing. The addition is expected to be completed by next Spring.

Jewett City, Conn.—Stockholders of Aspinook Corp. will meet Dec. 15 in New York City to consider an agreement of consolidation between Aspinook and its affiliated companies, the Lawrence Print Works, Inc., and Arnold Print Works, Inc. If the proposal is approved, the resultant company would operate plants at Jewett City Greenville, S. C., Lawrence, Adams and Easthampton, Mass.

Dillon, S. C.—Carolina Mills, Inc., recently filed in the U. S. District Court at Columbia, S. C., voluntary petition for reorganization in bankruptcy under Section 10 of the U. S. Code. A plan of reorganization of the firm will be submitted to the court later, it was disclosed. The plant has 32,000 spindles and has been engaged in making 20 to 30 super carded yarns.

Greenville, S. C.—Maverick Mills of East Boston, Mass., has announced plans for construction of a fine cotton goods mill five miles south of Greenville at an estimated cost of $4,000,000. The mill, it is said, will employ 350 to 400 persons and is designed with a view of future expansion. It will process long-staple cotton only.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Articles of incorporation for Pinecrest Cotton Mills, Inc., were filed with the secretary of state Nov. 4, and construction of a large manufacturing plant at Pine Bluff was announced to begin within a few weeks. The plant will convert raw cotton into finished hospital and bed linen. Initial investment in plant and equipment will be more than $1,000,000. Stockholders are Robert Perry Snower, William Snower, Sr., Mrs. Etta Snower, William Snower, Jr., and Sidney Berkowitz of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Helen Snower Shlien. The building to house the plant will have more than 113,000 square feet of floor space and will employ 250 persons at the outset of operations. Operating plans call for processing of not less than 6,000 bales of cotton annually. The raw lint will be converted into yarn at a spinning mill to be built as a unit of the plant, woven and then finished into pillow cases, sheeting, towels and similar products. The company will have its own bleaching unit at the plant.

Clemson, S. C. — Maria Woolen & Worsted Mills, Inc., capitalized at $20,000, has been chartered to manufacture cotton and woolen dress goods. F. J. Came, president, has operated a small mill at Seneca, S. C. (Kimlin Wool & Worsted Co.), the last four years and will move this plant to Clemson and increase the equipment.

Whitesburg, Ga.—The new spinning department at Virginia Mfg. Co., Inc., is now in full operation. The firm makes braided cord for which it spins the yarn. New machines have been added and the plant now has 916 spindles and 200 braiders in operation.

Gastonia, N. C.—The card room of the Dixon Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. here recently has been rearranged to facilitate the flow of materials and utilize more conveniently the space available. Sixteen small speeders were replaced by eight larger package frame speeders and other machinery was shifted accordingly.

LaFayette, Ga. — Linwood Cotton Mills, owned by the Publix Shirt Corp. of New York, closed down last month and is in the process of being liquidated. Much of the machinery already has been sold to interests from Mexico, it is reported. The plant utilized about 23,842 spindles and 327 looms in the production of broadcloths and print cloths. The owners and the LaFayette Chamber of Commerce are hoping to induce another manufacturing plant to come to LaFayette and take over the property. Last year the mill village was completely overhauled and the homes repaired and painted. Russell Fennell, acting superintendent of the plant since last May, has accepted a position in New Orleans. Forrest Jones, office manager, will be in charge of the plant until the liquidation is completed.

Elberton, Ga.—Work has been started on an addition to the Elberton Division of the United Rayon Mills by the Fiske-Carter Construction Co., which has the contract. The addition calls for 50,000 square feet of floor space and an enlarged water supply. This will require a clear water tank of 750,000-gallon capacity.

Lockhart, S. C.—Management and employees of the Lockhart plant of Monarch Mills have received the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.'s accident prevention flag award as result of compiling a working record of 1,261,182 man hours without a lost-time accident from Oct. 8, 1947, to June 9, 1948. At recent ceremonies held at the plant, Superintendent Chris Suber accepted the blue and white flag from Engineer E. B. Manning of Liberty Mutual, and W. A. L. Sibley, treasurer and vice-president, congratulated employees on earning the award and urged them to work for addition of a gold star symbolic of a continued outstanding industrial safety record.

Asheboro, N. C.—Announcement has been made that a new building now nearing completion at Asheboro has been leased by Asheboro Weaving Corp. from its builder, G. C. Cranford. The principals of Asheboro Weaving Corp. are Britt M. Armfield, Dumont Bunker and J. W. Stark. The first 300 looms are expected to be in production during the early part of 1949. The production will be sold direct to the converting trade in the form of rayon gray goods. All sales will be handled from the New York office, which will be located on the 24th floor of 450 Seventh Avenue.

Greenville, N. C.—All machinery of Greenville Spinners, Inc., has been sold, the mill building leased, completing the liquidation of the firm. The K Distributing Co. of Charlotte, N. C., handled the liquidation of the firm.

Charlotte, N. C.—Textron Southern, Inc., has approved plans for improvement of 86 houses in the village of its Louise Plant here.

Greensboro, N. C.—Executives of nine mills in the J. P. Stevens chain held a two-day meeting recently at Sedgefield Inn to discuss means for coping with "an era of increased competition" in the Southern textile industry.

Greenville, S. C.—Production in some departments at Mills Mill, Reeves Brothers subsidiary, has been temporarily curtailed but officials explained that full operations would be resumed as soon as changes in fabric production are completed. Officials declined to reveal the type of fabric the mill would produce after the changes have been made.

Montgomery, Ala. — Alabama's two prison cotton mills earned $1,099,270 during the 1947-1948 fiscal year, it is reported. The state prison director explained that in making his department's annual report, that the earnings include labor and estimated a net profit of about $800,000 was realized through operations of the two mills.

New York, N. Y.—Directors of Reeves Brothers, Inc., at a meeting Nov. 15, declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share and an extra 25 cents a share on the common stock. Both dividends are payable Jan. 1, 1949, to stockholders of record Dec. 3, 1948.

Greenville, S. C. — About 180 long-time employees of Judson Mills were presented service emblems at the plant's annual service banquet Nov. 9. Receiving awards for 25 years' service were Grady McMahan, I. A. Rice, Fannie Rollins, H. J. Simmons and Anna Harpe.

Anderson, S. C.—The first shipment of 100 looms has been put in place at the new Haynesworth Mill here and the first loom was started Nov. 5 with company officials in attendance. By next Spring 300 looms are expected to be in operation and at that time about 250 persons will be employed.

Vinton, Va.—The Burlington Foundation of Greensboro, N. C., a charitable trust established by Burlington Mills Corp., has contributed $5,000 to the new War Memorial Building in Vinton. Vinton is the home of the Roanoke Weaving Co., a unit of Burlington Mills. The $93,000 commemorative building was dedicated recently as a tangible memorial to Vinton's 29 men who gave their lives in World War

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II. In addition to the $5,000 check given by the foundation, employees at Roanoke Weaving donated approximately $1,200 to the campaign fund which made the Memorial possible. Roanoke Weaving also aided the townspeople in securing the services of a landscape architect to design the grounds surrounding the building.

JAMESTOWN, N. C.—Jamestown Mills, Inc., with authorized capital stock of $100,000, has been chartered to deal in textiles. Incorporators are W. H. Holderness, E. F. Upchurch, Jr., and Neil Daniels, all of Greensboro, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Georgia Supreme Court last month gave the Atlanta Woolen Mills Corp. the authority to seek the recovery of property allegedly bought with funds stolen or embezzled from the mills by a former comptroller in the accounting department.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills Co. has been paid a total of $289,849 during the past six years for overpayments on the firm's wartime "excess profits," the Internal Revenue Bureau reported recently in listing firms of various industries who received the tax refund.

PACOLET, S. C.—An improvement program currently underway in the mill village of Pacolet Mfg. Co. includes the enlargement of bathrooms in 356 houses and installation of new bathroom equipment.

RAEFORD, N. C.—Operations at White-Tex Mills, Inc., have been stopped and all physical equipment will be liquidated, according to an announcement by Troy Whitehead, president and treasurer. The real estate, consisting of mill buildings and houses, will be sold. The mill has been running on carded yarns and has about 7,584 spindles.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—The North Lumberton plant of Global Mills, Inc., which is to be sold at auction Dec. 6, was closed at noon Nov. 3 by a warrant of attachment. The plant includes a yarn mill, knitting mill and bleachery.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills Nov. 6 filed application in the office of the secretary of state at Columbia to increase its capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

CONCORD, N. C.—Long-time employees of Brown Mfg. Co. were honored last month at a dinner given by the management of the plant. Guests were employees of ten, 25, 35 and 40 years' service.

UNION, S. C.—Two safes in the offices of the Union-Buffalo Mills Co. were looted of $3,600 Nov. 4. The combinations were knocked from the safes and the money stolen was mostly currency, with the rest in change, it was reported.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Swift Mfg. Co. has approved plans and will begin work soon on two additions to the plant, consisting of a three-story building equipped for expansion in the weaving department, and a one-story structure for enlargement of the picker room. Cost of the project is estimated at $100,000, including equipment.

EASLEY, S. C.—The City Water and Light plant has purchased the electric power system of the Easley plant of Woodside Cotton Mills.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp., which recently sold its mill properties here to Seminole Mills, rayon producers, has announced sale of the mill village to J. Irvin Tomlin, Statesville manufacturer's agent.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. A. Jones Construction Co. of Charlotte has been awarded the contract and started construction of a building to house the Southern executive offices of the Kendall Co. The building will be a two-story structure with white brick exterior, located on East Morehead Street.

SWANNANOA, N. C.—Beacon Mfg. Co. is selling the 231 dwelling units occupied by the mill's employees. About 175 buildings, many of them duplex houses, are involved in the sale. They are being sold only to individual employees.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sealed bids for the government's majority holdings in the American Bemberg Corp. and North American Rayon Corp. will probably be invited sometime in December, an official of the Office of Alien Property revealed Nov. 9. Stockholders of the two companies recently approved creation of new series of stocks containing provisions to restrict stock ownership to American nationals only.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Operations were resumed Nov. 8 at Johnston Mfg. Co., combed yarn mill, following a two-week layoff. Officials said the plant was shut down because sales lagged behind production and inventories accumulated. While production was curtailed much new machinery, part of a modernization program at the plant, was installed.

FORT MILL, S. C. — Construction is underway here on a pilot plant, experimental laboratory and executive offices of the Springs Cotton Mills.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Directors of Cone Mills Corp. Nov. 9 appropriated $2,000,000 to be spent by the end of 1949 in the first phase of a program of home modernization in its four mill communities. An official of the firm stated that on the present basis of construction costs the $2,000,000 appropriation probably will complete about one-third of the work contemplated; thus the total probable cost will be about $6,000,000.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Plans have been announced for an extensive machinery rehabilitation program at the Oakland plant here of the Kendall Co., to cost more than a million dollars. Work on the project will get underway shortly after the first of the year and completion is expected by early 1950.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Fort Worth Cotton Mills has been sold to Cedar Park, Inc., of Fall River, Mass., by Horvath Mills, Inc., of New York. The plant utilized about 23,000 spindles and 632 looms in the produc-

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tion of 80 square cotton fabrics. Concerning its future, an official of the purchasing firm said it would be sold in units of 7,000 to 10,000 spindles.

GREENVILE, S. C.—Dunean Mill will begin sale of its village houses to employees on or about Jan. 15, 1949. The plant has 2,500 employees, with the majority of them living in the village.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.—Schneider Mills, Inc., has begun partial operations in its new $800,000 plant here on rayon fabrics for women's dress goods and lingerie. When capacity operation is achieved, 458 Model X-D Draper looms will be in use. At the present time less than 200 looms have been installed and the others will be put into operation as they arrive. B. T. Gladden of Shelby, formerly with Burlington Mills, is superintendent and manager.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—Five plants of American Yarn & Processing Co. have each completed a year without a lost-time accident and will receive awards from the National Safety Council Textile Contest. The winning plants are American, Madora, Nelson, Rush and Spun Fibers. Of the group, the Nelson Plant at Whitnel has the most outstanding safety record with no lost-time accidents in the past five years.

ALTAVISTA, VA.—Ground was broken last month for construction of a new pilot finishing plant at Hurt, near Altavista, for Burlington Mills Corp., and for construction of a new two-story addition to the firm's weaving plant here.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Because of a lack of orders, Appalachian Mills Co., producer of knit underwear, is closing down operations gradually and is expected to be completely closed by the middle of December. W. A. Brownlee, president, said the closing would be for an indefinite period.

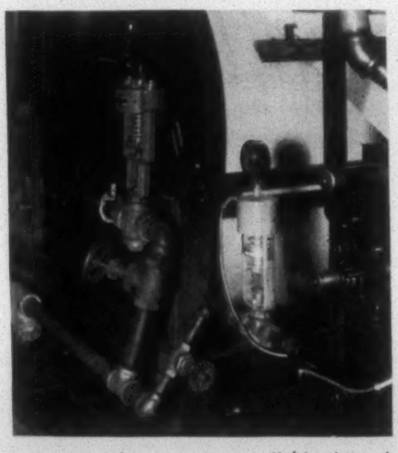
For additional Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Slasher Room Controls For The Textile Plant

Automatic control of slashing is recognized as a distinct advantage in the textile industry. It not only increases production and improves the warp in the slasher room, but also increases efficiency in the weave room as a result of greater uniformity in slashing, according to the Fulton Sylphon Division of Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co., Knoxville, Tenn. The Fulton Sylphon system of 'slasher control consists of: (a) self-operated size box temperature controller with a built-in indicating thermometer to show at a glance the actual temperature of the size; (b) pneumatic operated size box level control to insure a constant level in the size box at all times; and, (c) self-operated cylinder temperature (pressure) controller, to insure a more constant drying surface, and consequently, a more uniform moisture content in the yarn.



Further advantages are available through size cooking and size storage controls. The size storage control insures a supply of size at the proper temperature ready for use. An indicating thermometer integral with the control is also available. Size cooking is entirely automatic. The single operation of depressing a push button places the system in operation. The size is automatically brought up to the proper cooking temperature, maintained at that temperature for exactly the predetermined cooking time, when the system shuts down and signals the operator that the cook is completed. Provision may be made for the operator to follow the temperature of the entire cook by adding an indicating dial thermometer which is also available as an integral part of this equipment. A special feature of this equipment is its rugged construction. There are no delicate parts or exposed electrical contacts to get clogged with dust, dirt or lint, the firm claims. The air ports on the pneumatic controls are large; and most dust, lint, and dirt will pass on through them rather than lodge and cause the controls to be inoperative. It is therefore necessary to clean the ports less often. Due to the simplicity of these controls, no trained personnel is required, as any plant maintenance man can install and service them. On all pneumatic operated units, the motor valve utilizes brass bellows for the motor—hence, condensate will not affect or deteriorate these motors, and long life is assured. In addition to these outstanding features, the initial cost is low, and maintenance cost is greatly reduced, it is claimed.

Moisture In Textiles Measured By Drimeter

An increase of 20 to 30 per cent in production of textile drying machines equipped with the Drimeter, an electronic instrument for continuously measuring exact moisture content, is claimed by the distributor, Fielden Electronics, Inc., a newly established affiliate of Fielden (Electronics), Ltd., of Manchester, England. Besides increasing production, accurate moisture control results in better quality of cloth, greater efficiency of machinery and lower fuel consumption, the manufacturer says. The Drimeter is installed on any type of fabric dryer or warp sizing machine, and is designed for use with any fiber or mixture of fibers. Percentage of moisture content is indicated directly on a meter.

President of Fielden Electronics, Inc., is John E. Fielden. Vice-president and active head of the company in the United States is Ralph V. Coles. Offices are at 1171 New York Avenue, Huntington Station, Long Island, N. Y. American mills which have Drimeters in operation report the following advantages, according to Mr. Coles: (1) An average increase of 20 to 30 per cent in the production of drying machines or slashers as over-drying is eliminated. One New Jersey mill reports saving 32-machine hours a day. (2) A noticeable improvement in the quality of fabrics. The Drimeter permits any fabric or yarn to be dried to its normal moisture content, or any other content desired, and enables that

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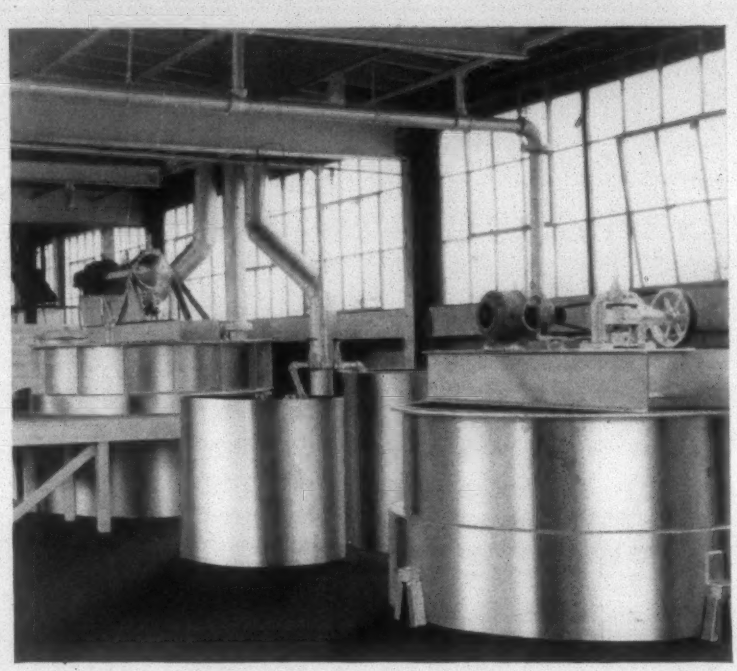

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content to be maintained accurately within a plus or minus one per cent. This permits standardization of all finishes. (3) Operating costs are lower as drying machines operate more efficiently. It is common practice to run drying machines too slowly and use excessive heat. Fabrics more frequently than not are run bone-dry. Drying only to normal moisture content saves fuel and power as well as machine-hours. (4) In warp sizing, accurate moisture control also increases production, lowers operating costs, and improves quality. In addition, it assures maximum weaving efficiency and prevents mildew.

In the illustration above Mr. Coles demonstrates the sensitivity of the Drimeter by moistening a handkerchief and passing it between the electrodes of the condenser.

Thickness Measurements Made Easy With New Item

The Gustin-Bacon Mfg. Co., 1412 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo., claims that even unskilled workers can consistently make accurate thickness measurements of such fibrous materials as jute, sisal, cotton, wool, glass fibers and others with the firm's new Measure-Matic, an instrument for easy, accurate measurement of the thickness and resilience of compressible and deformable materials. Pictures and full details on the Measure-Matic are available in Bulletin G which may be obtained on request to the company.

Abrasion Testing Set Offered By Taber Co.

Recommended for use in all modern laboratory setups where general abrasion testing and research is carried on is the new model No. 100-109 Taber Abraser Testing Set, now in production at the Taber Instrument Corp., 111 Goundry Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y. The new model has wide application in the textile field, the firm states, having special attachments for textiles such as the multiple specimen holder which holds eight samples of different materials for simultaneous tests. Another standard accessory is the clamping ring for stretching and holding textile specimens on the turntable.

The company points out that many woven fabrics today are either made of synthetic fibers or are treated with several coatings for water-proofing, wrinkle-proofing or various other effects and that the abraser readily determines the effect of these treatments on their resistance to wear. An important feature of the new testing set is that the control unit is equipped for dual operation, that is, an additional abraser unit can be located beside and connected with the control unit thereby permitting two specimens to be tested simultaneously using the same controls and vacuum unit. An illustrated brochure containing important technical data and full description of Taber's unique rotary abrading action is available upon request to the manufacturer.

Greensboro Loom Reed Planning New Building

Bids were to have been received Nov. 16 for construction of a new manufacturing building for Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Prescott Street, Greensboro. Charles G. Hartmann, 120 Jefferson Building, Greensboro, is the architect for the project.

New Research Center Opener By Sinclair

The new Sinclair Research and Development Laboratories of the Sinclair Refining Co. at Harvey, Ill., opened Oct. 22, are described in an attractively illustrated 20-page brochure titled "A Symbol of Progress." At the new research center, it is stated, projects are completely handled from the test tube stage, through the bench scale stage, the pilot stage to the final commercial product or commercial unit.

New Chlorine Technical Manual Made Available

A new technical manual, *Chlorine,* has been released by the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. The chlorine technical data book is the second of a series and follows the Columbia caustic soda manual which won the praise of the industry after its publication in 1947. Designed for use by operators, technicians, buyers and executives, the new manual presents charts, diagrams and photographic illustrations concerned with the production and handling of chlorine and several of its end-products. After tracing highlights in the history and growth of the industry, *Chlorine* enters a detailed discussion of the methods of manufacture, handling and unloading. Safety precautions, shipping, equipment and construction materials receive detailed consideration. Technicians will welcome the technical data section which presents a minute study of the properties of chlorine, the preparation and analyses of several bleach liquors and detailed conversion information. The 72-page text,' a sleek black and green, makes an attractive addition to every chlorine reference file. Copies may be secured by writing, on business letterheads, to the firms' offices, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Handling Of Ball Bearings Featured In Publication

Valuable hints on the handling of ball bearings when new or their cleaning when removed during overhaul, are included in an article in the November issue of *The Dragon,* published by the Fafnir Bearing Co. This issue also carries articles on the

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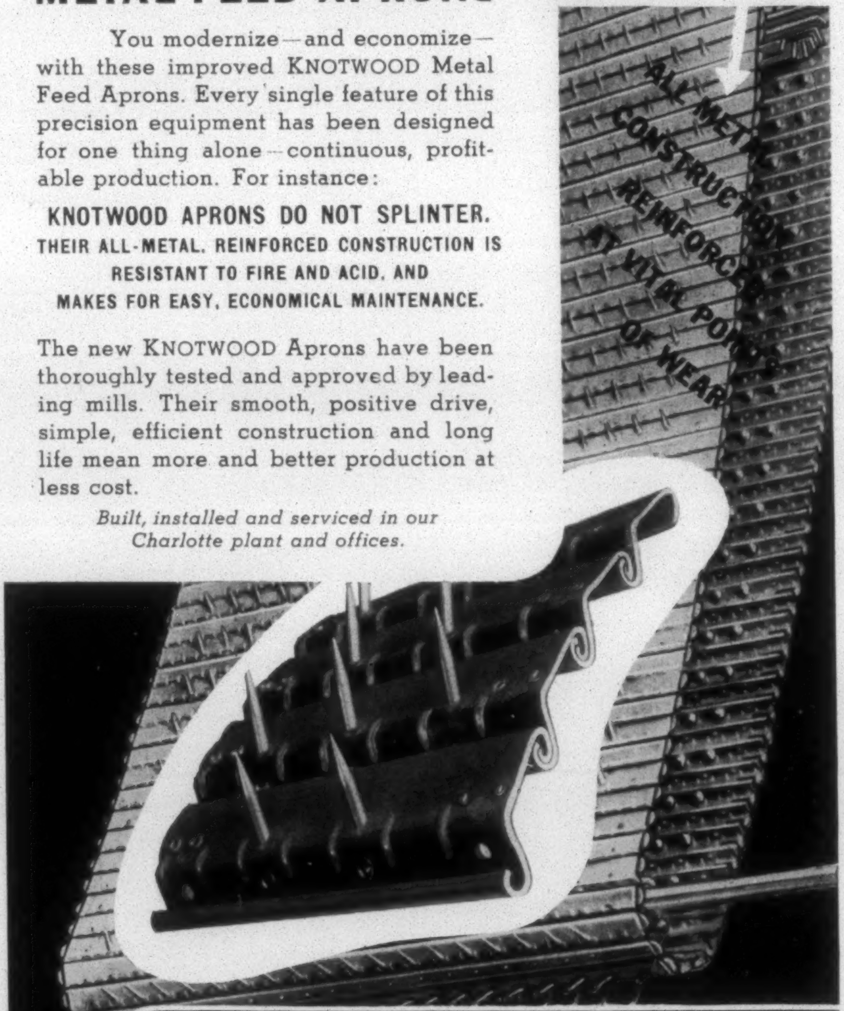

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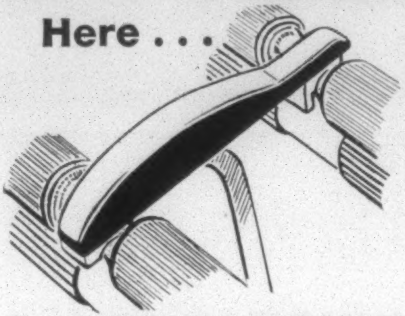
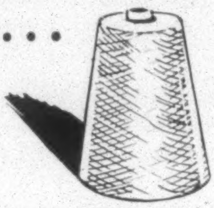


And *MAKES MONEY* Here . . .



BY FRICTIONLESS OIL-FREE DRAFTING

The new Dixon saddle* for long draft spinning *saves* money by reducing operating costs, and makes money by increasing yarn quality and production. It's an entirely new saddle featuring replaceable SLIXONICE* bearings, and the first radical improvement in saddle design in many years.

Here's how the new Dixon SLIXONICE saddle cuts costs and increases quality and production:

ELIMINATES OILING AND ROLL SCORING

REDUCES ROLL PICKING, LINT ACCUMULATION AND AVERAGE POWER CONSUMPTION

PERMITS QUICK REPLACEMENT OF WEARING SURFACES AND VARYING PRESSURES OVER A WIDE RANGE OF ROLL SPACING

Send for the illustrated booklet shown here and read more detailed information on the new Dixon SLIXONICE saddle. It can save you the money you are spending now, and make you the money you are losing now.

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Sole Manufacturers of
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use of ball bearings in outboard motors, motorized prime movers, agricultural equipment and machines for contour boring and turning. A copy will be sent upon a request addressed to *The Dragon,* Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.

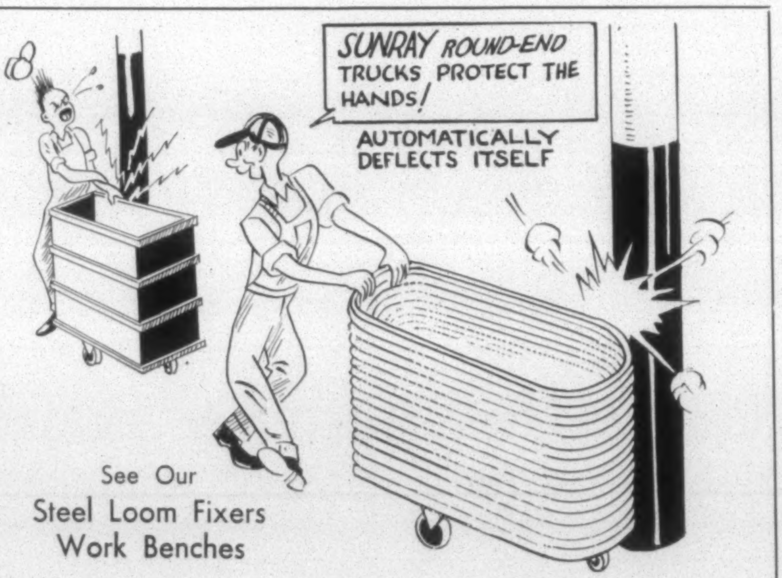
Machine Maintenance Outlined In Folder

"Whip Waste with Metallizing in Textile Plants," four-page folder offered by Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., 38-14 30th Street, Long Island City 1, N. Y., contains much information valuable to the maintenance man in the textile industries. The folder contains illustrations of actual metallizing applications in machine maintenance from picker room to finishing plant. How metallizing saves time and money is described in detail, by showing average time and material costs on more than 40 metallizing applications found in textile plants. Copies of the folder may be obtained on written request to the company.

New Fire Extinguisher Lighter And Stronger

American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp. of Elmira, N. Y., recently announced a complete new line of 2½ gallon resistance welded silicon bronze fire extinguishers to replace riveted and copper fabricated units of the same capacity. They are soda-acid; foam; plain water; and anti-freeze water types.

Each lighter in weight by 4½ pounds, the manufacturer claims them to be much stronger because the materials used have higher tensile strength, are more smartly styled, and are enhanced in appearance by the golden-hued color of the highly polished silicon bronze. Additional features include resistance welded seams; welded hemispherical domes, tops and bottom; silver soldered elbow pads; projection welded hanger loop; new wider bottom handle; interchangeable caps, collars and gaskets; new spot welded name plates with identifying colors for each type unit; transparent plastic nozzle providing clear vision of passageway and greater resistance to accidental blows which could close passage of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ordinary lead nozzles. Free illustrated literature is available from American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp. upon request.

Brown Instrument Co. Offers New Catalogs

The Brown Instrument Co. of Philadelphia, a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., recently has released two new catalogs to the industry, No. 15-12, "pH and Conductivity," and No. 7000, "Pressure and Vacuum Gauges." Copies of the catalogs may be obtained upon written request to Brown Instrument Co., Wayne & Roberts Avenues, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

New Load Center Unit Described In Bulletin

How Allis-Chalmers new standardized load center unit substations pay off in power savings, better performance, greater safety and flexibility, easier installation and quicker delivery is told in a new 16-page bulletin released by the company. The bulletin includes a simple and flexible nomogram which makes it easy to select the correct air circuit breaker for any application of a standardized load center unit substation. Sizes and dimensions of load center unit substation transformers, vertical lift metal-clad switchgear and Type L switchgear with air circuit breakers together with space requirements of standard low voltage switchgear are given. The bulletin points out that transformers and metal-clad switchgear are not the only pieces of electrical equipment that can be packaged to save space and money and to provide better appearance and greater safety. Compact unit substations are also formed by combining transformers and switchgear with motor control and with power rectifiers. Copies of "How Power at Load Centers Pays Off," Bulletin 11B6285A, are available upon request from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., South 70th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Dyestuff Corp. Releases New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York City, announces the release of the following new circulars: G-354-1 — Igepal CA Extra, G-529 — Rapidogen Black Brown IT, G-536—Fast Light Orange GA Conc. CF, G-539—Alizarine Yellow R-CF, G-541—Para Orange 3R-CF, G-542—Fastusol Orange L7GL-CF, G-543—Fastusol Blue L5GA, G-544—Diamond Black FA-CF, G-546—Diazo Indigo Blue BRRA Conc. CF, G-547—Diazo Orange LGA Conc. CF, G-551—Fast Orange Salt RDN, and G-554—Rapidogen Red IGG.

List Advantages Of New Dynatherm Bulb

Anticipating an immediate demand for the new Dynatherm resistance bulb following its introduction at the recent I. S. A. Instrument Show, the Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass., announces that the bulb is

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE——

now in full-scale production and can be supplied with any Dynalog instrument, whether recorder, controller, or the new multi-record model. The Dynatherm bulb is a standard product which is suitable for any installation for operating temperatures below 600° F. It can be easily installed to replace any thermocouple or filled-system bulb, in a well of one-fourth inch diameter or more and of any depth or any material. This unusual adaptability results from the fact that heat transfer to the sensitive portion of the bulb is through its tip, instead of through the sidewalls, as is customary. The bulb is therefore easily brought into actual contact with the well by pushing the bulb against the end of the well. This feature contributes to precise and rapid temperature measurement, it is claimed. Used with the Dynalog electronic instruments, the new Dynatherm bulb has the mechanical convenience of the thermocouple, but with the added advantages of greater stability, elimination of cold junction error, small size, faster response, and comprable cost. It is suitable for any critical application of temperature measurement or control in ranges below 600° F. Full details may be obtained from any branch office of the Foxboro Co.

Brown Catalog Describes ElectroniK Potentiometers

Brown Instrument Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., recently distributed to the industry its new catalog, No. 15-13, describing its ElectroniK potentiometers. The 31-page catalog contains many schematic diagrams, photographs and dimensional drawings to illustrate the constructional features and operating principles of the instruments presented. Featured in catalog No. 15-13 are the ElectroniK strip chart electric control potentiometers, strip chart and circular chart recorders, precision indicators, strip chart and circular chart controlls, indicating controllers, pyrometric switches, thermocouple and radiamatic assemblies and the "Continuous Balance" principle. Another feature is the presentation of illustrative tables of various control forms, typical control systems, style selection tables and other data helpful in the selection of proper instrumentation. Copies of Catalog No. 15-13 may be obtained by writing Brown Instrument Co., Wayne and Roberts Avenues, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Calco Chemical Offers New Technical Bulletin

"A Laboratory Study of Padding: Part 1, Cotton," is the title of Calco Technical Bulletin No. 808, recently made available to the industry by the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. The bulletin was prepared by C. L. Zimmerman and G. L. Royer of the firm's research department.

New Ribbon Filling Yarn Offered By Twitchell

E. W. Twitchell, Inc., Third and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia, manufacturer of paper products for industrial use, has come up with a new ribbon filling yarn known as No. 12. Thinnest yarn made at the plant, and just going into production, it will be used as filling for auto carpeting, for carpets, tapestries, velvets, and other types of floor coverings. Averaging from 1,200 to 1,250 yards per pound, it is 30 per cent longer than the Twitchell No. 16 yarn formerly used as carpet filler. Because of the extra length, No. 12 yarn has a longer running time on looms and makes it possible for one operator to control two looms at the same time with fewer shutdowns. The new yarn costs slightly more a pound than

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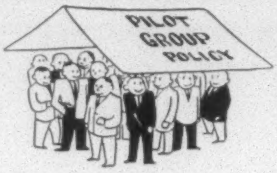

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the No. 16. but despite that, No. 12 is said to be cheaper to use than No. 16 because of the extra length by unit. The No. 12 yarn was designed after members of the Twitchell sales and research departments had spent considerable time in the field talking with rug and carpet manufacturers about the proper requirements for a better ribbon filling yarn. The Twitchell company now supplies Textilene yarns from No. 12 to 32.

Towmotor Corp. Offers Scale Model Fork Lift

Towmotor Corp., manufacturer of fork lift trucks, tractors and accessories, is offering assistance, in the form of an accurately designed, quarter-inch scale model fork lift truck, to plant engineers and other executives interested in formulating efficient factory layout plans. The realistic miniature Towmotor fork lift trucks are easily moved about, rolling freely on tiny scale size wheels and can even carry scale model loads on the forks. The increased use of scale model buildings, machinery and other production equipment for plant and office layout work has been due to the savings in time and costs made possible by the three-dimensional models. Visual planning with scale models aids in locating water, steam and power lines, provides an accurate estimate of floor requirements and loads and, in the case of the new miniature Towmotor, assists in planning the most effective and economical materials handling routes. The scale model Towmotor fork lift truck is available to plant management men at a cost of $1.50 each. Requests for models should be addressed to Towmotor Corp., 1226 East 152nd St., Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Firm Offers Booklet On Production Management

Albert Ramond & Associates, Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill., has made available to the industry its new production management booklet, 1948 edition, which it believes should be of interest to any employer whether or not he has any interest in the firm's services. The booklet, it is said, attempts to clarify the meaning of productivity and its true significance in labor-management relations and in our general economy; outlines a realistic concept of a "fair day's work;" and indicates practical solutions for several of industry's current problems about costs, wages, productivity and labor relations.

List Advantages Of Stonhard Resurfacer

For textile plant floor maintenance, the Stonhard Co. of Philadelphia, producer of building maintenance materials, suggests its Stonhard resurfacer to patch or overlay all types of floors: cement, brick, asphalt, wood or composition. It is said to make a smooth, tough, resilient, non-skid, non-static and dry surface that withstands the heaviest trucking and at the same time assures a safe, comfortable footing. For further information write Stonhard Co., Dept. TB, 1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 23, Pa., and ask for "Free Maintenance Guide for Floors."

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One coat of Carmote Mill White seals walls and other surfaces against attack by humidity, fungi, fumes and other causes of costly deterioration. Available in four finishes; durable and non-yellowing.

For assistance in solving your particular paint problems contact your regional representative or write to Carpenter-Morton Company, Department R, Everett, Mass.

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Can be supplied with cabinets instead of drawers or a combination of drawers and cabinets to suit your individual needs and space allotments for your spinning room, weave room, card room or shop.
All steel construction with 2" maple or 3/8" metal top, suitable for mounting a vise and grinding wheel.
Roller suspension, individual drawers are locked and master keyed and can be assigned to your fixers for their tools and supplies. The old style tool boxes can be removed from your plant.

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National Safety Congress Makes Awards

Safety incentive programs were cited as the best means of cutting lost-time mill accidents at the textile session of the National Safety Congress and Exposition held recently in Chicago. Speakers discussing the subject were Glenn Penland, director of training and safety at Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.; J. Frank Hay, safety and training director at Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills; and Dr. Hedwig Kuhn, secretary, joint committee on industrial ophthalmology, Hammond, Ind.

Fourteen plants worked the entire year without a reportable injury in the safety contest and were presented plaques by E. G. Padgett of Employers Liability Insurance Co. of Wisconsin, Charlotte, N. C., who presided. Award recipients were: division one—Tallassee (Ala.) Mills of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc.; the Alexander City (Ala.) Plant of Avondale Mills; and Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C. Division two—Jackson Mills, Plant No. 1, Iva, S. C.; Sycamore (Ala.) Plant of Avondale Mills; the American Plant of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; and Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co., Allentown, Pa. Division three—Spun Fibers, Nelson, Rush and Madora Plants of American Yarn & Processing Co.; Columbia Mills, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Plant No. 6, Durham, N. C.; Sallie B Plant of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

Reduction awards were presented ten plants for having rates below the group average and lower than their rates in the previous contest. They are: Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Fairforest Co., finishing division, Spartanburg, S. C.; Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; Aponaug Mfg. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Arlington Division, Lawrence, Mass.; Kendall Mills, division The Kendall Co.; Textileather Corp., Toledo, O.; Celanese Corp. of America, Amcello unit, Cumberland, Md.; Continental Mills, Inc., Philadelphia; W. J. Dickey & Sons, Inc., Oella, Baltimore County, Md.

Bishopric Heads N. C. Manufacturers

Karl Bishopric, president and treasurer of Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was elevated to the presidency of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association at the annual meeting of the group last month in Pinehurst, N. C. Mr. Bishopric succeeds Hearne Swink, secretary and vice-president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C. Named to serve with Mr. Bishopric were Frank C. Williams, president and treasurer of Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., first vice-president; Julian Robertson, president of the North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., second vice president; and Hunter Marshall of Charlotte, N. C., secretary and treasurer. The event attracted a record attendance of more than 300 textile men.

Mr. Swink, in his president's address, raised the question as to why many large corporations are locating in neighboring states rather than in North Carolina and suggested that the state government create a committee with full authority and sufficient funds to investigate whether anything in the state's tax structure or other laws is causing this reported situation. He pointed to North Carolina as the foremost textile state, citing textiles as its leading industry, with 70 per cent of its industrial wage earners drawing their pay from the industry.

Governor-elect Kerr Scott of North Carolina, a guest speaker, also touched upon the economic importance of textiles in the state. "In our state," he said, "the textile industry is an economic bulwark. It is not only the market for one of our principal crops, but a tremendous factor in providing employment for our people, and it is one of our largest taxpayers."

Albert G. Myers of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., won the association golf tournament and gained permanent possession of the silver bowl awarded by Corn Products Refining Co. to the winner. Mr. Myers retired the trophy by winning the tourney for the third time, having won previously in 1936 and 1939. In the skeet shoot, J. D. Sandridge of the dyestuffs division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., took first place by firing 23 out of 25.

Six new directors, elected for a three-year term, term expiring 1951, were: B. Everett Jordan, Sellers Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.; D. R. LaFar, Harden Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Albert Orr, Monroe (N. C.) Mills; H. F. Hunsucker, Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.; Caldwell Ragan, Ragan Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C., and F. O. McShane, Sayles Biltmore Bleachery, Asheville, N. C. Elected to fill the unexpired term of J. C. Cowan, term expiring 1950, was W. S. Coulter of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Directors continuing on the board are: Hyman L. Battle, Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills; S. M. Butler, Glenn Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.; J. A. Cooper, Harriet Cotton Mills and Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; C. C. Dawson, Cramerton (N. C.) division, Burlington Mills Corp.; Carl R. Harris, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.; W. L. Morris, Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.; E. N. Brower, Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Hope Mills, N. C.; G. G. Cromer, Textron Southern, Inc., Charlotte; J. Harold Lineberger, Acme Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C.; James A. Long, Jr., Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and J. C. Roberts, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

Quartermaster Association Holds Parley

More than 450 industry representatives and Army officers attended the annual meeting of the Quartermaster Association last month at Camp Lee, Va. They heard the Army's Deputy Chief of Staff, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, outline a two-phase military preperedness program which, some believed, might become a serious drain on American industrial capacity. General Collins told the gathering that preparedness now calls for re-equipping United States forces at the same time that the United States is to assist "nations of the western world" in re-arming themselves. Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., is president of the association.

Industrial Editors Elect C. D. Orth

The Carolina Industrial Editors Council held its annual meeting at Asheville, N. C., last month with representatives of the textile industry taking a leading role. Charles D. Orth of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was elected president of the organization for the next year. Vernon Foster of Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Spartan and

Startex Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected secretary and Lelah N. Masters of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, treasurer. Named to the council's board of directors were Margaret Sharp of Pelzer (S. C.) Mills and Otis Marlowe of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C.

The second annual Industrial Editors Institute, sponsored by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia, and the Southern Industrial Editors Association, was conducted Nov. 4-6 at Athens, Ga. The program was designed to help editors of employee publications, trade journals, religious and association publications. Speakers included some of the South's leaders in these fields.

Textiles Feature Gaston Exposition

Exhibits by a number of textile plants and textile machinery companies were features of the Gaston County Industrial Exposition held in Gastonia, N. C., Oct. 22-28 as America's combed yarn center displayed its industrial versatility. More than 20,000 people visited the exposition. The event presented under one roof the textile products and machinery which make up the county's $200,000,000 annual production figure.

Among the exhibitors were: Gastonia Roller Flyer & Spindle Co., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Duke Power Co., Firestone Textiles, Inc., Ferguson Gear Co., Norlander-Young Machine Co., Mitcham & Co., Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Burlington Mills, Inc., A. B. Carter, Inc., Textiles Incorporated, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gossett Machine Works, U. S. Rubber Co., Threads, Inc., Groves Thread Co., Inc., Smith Textile Apron Co., National Cotton Council, Stanley Mills, Inc., Osage Mfg. Co., Stewart Machine Co., Inc., Todd-Long Picker Apron Co., Keesee Belting & Supply Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Harmon Products Co., and Wisteria Hosiery Mills.

Plan New Type Rayon Pulp Mill In South

The first rayon pulp mill in the world designed to employ an entirely new process for producing dissolving woodpulp used in the manufacture of rayon and other synthetic products will be built in the South by International Paper Co., it was announced Nov. 5 by John H. Hinman, president. Significance of the development, according to Mr. Hinman, lies in the fact that for the first time in the history of the manufacture of rayon pulps, hardwoods instead of softwoods can be used, and the new process is based on the sulphate (kraft) process instead of the sulphite process used traditionally for making such pulps.

Mr. Hinman said the exact location of the new mill has not yet been determined, but all plans and engineering have now been completed and construction is scheduled to be finished early in 1950. The mill will have a capacity of 300 tons a day, or a yearly capacity of about 100,000 tons, and will increase by approximately 16 per cent the present estimated North American output of rayon pulp. Its construction and operation will be under the direction of the South-

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ern Kraft Division of the company which now operates eight mills in the South. "From the viewpoint of the great and growing rayon industry in North America," Mr. Hinman said, "this development means that dissolving woodpulp production will be sufficient to meet the increased raw material demands from new rayon yarn capacity, existing and authorized. Since the end of World War II, the productive capacity of both the rayon yarn and cellophane industries in the United States has been increasing faster than the supply of dissolving woodpulps needed as raw material."

Pulp produced by the new process, Mr. Hinman explained, is of the highest grades used for the production of rayon yarns, cellophane, plastics and allied products. It is particularly adapted for the production of rayon specialties such as high tenacity yarn used in tire cord and mechanical rubber goods; also for high tenacity textile yarns. Development of the process, he pointed out, is the result of many years' intensive research work and plant studies, and pulp has already been manufactured by this process in substantial tonnages and has been proved out by the makers of rayon yarns and other end products in their own manufacturing operations.

The new process, Mr. Hinman said, combines the technical experience of International Paper Co. and its Canadian subsidiaries. It was developed by the company's Southern Kraft Division with the technical advice of Industrial Cellulose Research, Ltd., wholly-owned research affiliate of Canadian International Paper Co., which operates at Hawkesbury, Ontario, one of the world's foremost research and control centers for developing new techniques in the manufacture of dissolving woodpulps and in the conversion of pulp into end products by standard commercial processes.

While the new mill will be under the direction of the Southern Kraft Division of the company, the operating staff will have the assistance and advice of Industrial Cellulose Research, Ltd., on all technical phases of operations. Funds for the mill will be provided without borrowing or the sale of securities. This will be the ninth mill of the Southern Kraft Division. Other mills are at Bastrop, La.; Camden, Ark.; Georgetown, S. C.; Mobile, Ala.; Moss Point, Miss.; Panama City, Fla.; Springhill, La.

Avisco Develops New Continuous Process

American Viscose Corp. announced Nov. 9 development of a new continuous spinning process for the manufacture of viscose rayon yarn for the textile industry which drastically shortens the time required in the process. The process is said to involve a new and revolutionary spinning technique which can be applied to all commercial textile yarn sizes. The new process is called "Filamatic" and is the result of five years of research.

Starting with a new concept of spinning, the new machine, which has been developed does not resemble any machine, continuous or otherwise, heretofore used to spin rayon filament yarn. The new machine is said to be smaller, faster and more efficient than older known machines using continuous methods and is described as "far ahead" of them. Beyond this, the company declined to reveal any details of the process or the operation of the machine, which it is understood has not been seen by individuals outside the company. Spokesmen for American Viscose pointed out that this reticence was necessary since patents had not been granted as yet.

American Viscose has built the machine to date, but it has not been decided who may build future machines, it was stated. No licenses will be required for the construction or operation, since it is an exclusive development of the company. It was pointed out that some of the needed equipment might require up to 18 months for delivery, and that additional time would then be consumed in construction, assembly and installation. The work will be under the supervision of the corporation's engineering department.

Monsanto Developing New Synthetic Fiber

Monsanto Chemical Co. is conducting research in the development of a new synthetic fiber and may be ready in a short time to announce the progress made, sources in the company report. Work on the new product has been under way at the Dayton, Ohio, plant of Monsanto under the Central Research Department. While the exact nature of the synthetic is a secret, the qualities being sought for include low competitive cost; continuous filament; adaptability to volume production and a variety of end-uses; wet and dry strength; light resistance and good dyeing properties.

Before the new fiber is brought onto the market, the company must be satisfied that it has qualities and advantages that excel others in the synthetic or natural textile field, according to those close to the new development. "There is no sense bringing out another synthetic fiber just for the sake of launching a new product," it is explained. Specific improvements will be shown in one or another characteristic of the fiber, over others already in the field.

It also is intended to have the fiber adaptable for large-volume use, and not a specialty type for a relatively limited field, it is reported. This is the first excursion of Monsanto into the development of synthetic fibers, the company's operations heretofore having been essentially in research and production of chemicals and finishes for industrial use.

Shuttle Producers Accept F. T. C. Order

The American Shuttle Manufacturers Association, Allentown, Pa., and some of its member-manufacturers Nov. 15 advised the Federal Trade Commission they would not object to entry of a cease and desist order based upon a complaint issued by the F. T. C. against them last month. The respondents said their sole purpose in deciding not to contest the charges was "to avoid the trouble and expenses incident to further continuation of this proceeding." All waived hearing on the F. T. C. charges and suggested that the commission enter its findings as to the facts, then serve upon them a cease and desist order based on those findings.

All the respondents were accused of engaging in an unlawful combination to fix prices, discounts and extra charges and eliminate competition in sale of shuttles, in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

Named with the American Shuttle Manufacturers Association in the complaint were: United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co. and David Brown Co., both of Lawrence, Mass.; Lowell (Mass.) Shuttle Co.; New Bedford (Mass.) Shuttle Co.; Pavia Shuttle Co. and Ruth Bruchill Forrest, trading as Penn Reed & Harness Co., both of Allentown, Pa.; Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury, Mass.; Edward F. Atkinson, trading as Jacob Walder Co., and Mrs. Vaughn S. Hall, Annie L. Storms, Sarah A. Roe, Mary S. Warburton, Albert H. Moorehead, John Hall, Abram T. Hall and James Warburton, co-partners trading as I. A. Hall & Co., both of Paterson, N. J., and James H. Billington Co. and Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., both of Philadelphia.

Narrow Fabrics Group Holds Annual Parley

The Narrow Fabrics Division of the Cotton-Textile Institute held its annual meeting last month at Pinehurst, N. C., at which time the manufacturers gave much consideration to continuing close co-operation with the Mobilization Planning Division of the armed forces and the problem of uniform freight rate classification for narrow fabrics. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the institute, called attention to the hearings currently under way in Washington by the Capehart Committee on the basing point system, declaring that new legislation on this matter probably will be considered by the next Congress.

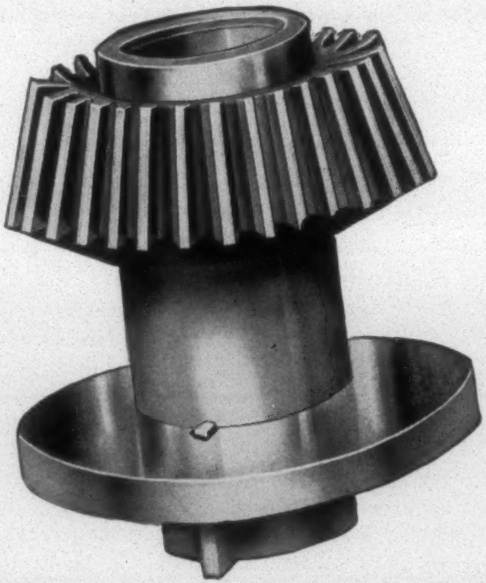
Lewis F. Sawyer of New York, secretary of the division, told the group that government officials had expressed concern over the exporting of efficient webbing looms, preferring to stockpile the machines to have them available for immediate production if the need arises. Mr. Sawyer pointed out that webbing was considered an important factor in the requirements of military agencies and that the Army was "seriously concerned" with what the webbing manufacturers' productive capacity might be in a national emergency. Concerning freight rates, he stated that a number of different classifications for narrow fabrics was extremely important.

The prediction that in the future some of the narrow fabric mills might move to other sections of the country was made by Charles W. Moore of Fletcher Works, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Moore expressed the opinion that if the entire mill is not relocated, a branch plant will be started. He added that most of the narrow fabric mills established in recent years have been located in rural districts.

H. S. Cheney of Hudson Narrow Fabric Mills, Greenville, S. C., presided at the meeting in the absence of the chairman, John E. Fite, Jr., of Krout & Fite Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. The election of new officers for the division, previously scheduled for the meeting last month, was postponed until the quarterly meeting next January in New York.

Standards Group Holds Annual Meeting

The legality of standardization, the program of the munitions board in bringing about co-ordinated standards for the military establishment, the organization of company standards work, and methods of evaluating standards were some of the subjects taken up in lively discussions of the question "What Good Are Standards?" at the 30th annual meeting of the American Standards Association Oct. 20-22 in New York. W. John Kenney, under secretary of the Navy, speaking on the importance of simplification and standardization to an efficient and economical military supply system and thus to our national security, was the featured speaker



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at the annual meeting luncheon which closed the three-day meeting. Mr. Kenney described the steps being taken by the munitions board to bring about co-ordination of the standards of the Army and Navy, and Air Force, and to unify them with industry's specifications. John F. Sonnett, partner in the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, and former Assistant United States Attorney General, discussed the legal aspects of standardization.

New officers for the coming year were announced at the meeting. Thomas D. Jolly, vice-president in charge of engineering and purchases of the Aluminum Co. of America, will be president. Dr. Harold S. Osborne, chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and past chairman of the standards council of the association, will be vice-president. Announcement of election of officers of the standards council, the technical governing body of the association, was also made at the meeting. L. F. Adams, consultant of the General Electric Co., who died suddenly Oct. 14, had been elected chairman by letter ballot and W. C. Wagner of the executive department, Philadelphia Electric Co., vice-chairman. Because of the death of Mr. Adams, Mr. Wagner was named acting chairman. Also re-elected for the coming year were Vice-Admiral G. F. Hussey, Jr. (U. S. N., Ret.), secretary of the association; and Cyril Ainsworth, technical director and assistant secretary.

Mr. Kenney explained that two steps have been taken toward co-ordination of the standards for all the equipment used by the military establishment. These are establishments by the munitions board of its cataloging agency and its standardization agency. The catalog system is intended to provide a single name, description, and identification number for each item used, thus eliminating about 50 per cent of the five million items involved, he explained. The operations of the standards agency will include development of common designs of equipment and components. When they are fully underway it is planned that Army, Navy, and Air Force specifications will no longer be published by the respective departments. The co-ordinated specifications will be National Military Establishment (N.M.E.) specifications.

Maid Of Cotton To Visit Europe

The Maid of Cotton will make an Atlantic hop again in 1949, the National Cotton Council announced Nov. 18, to carry out exciting assignments as good will bearer to England and France. The British trip will assume a role of major prominence in the Cotton Maid's flight abroad, the council adds, with more than eight days set aside for activities in England. Cotton's top celebrity will make a swift flight by American Overseas Airlines from New York to London late in March, returning to the United States in mid-April. Primary destination in England will be Manchester, textile trading center. The Maid of Cotton will be received by the Cotton Board of England at its Colour, Design, and Style Centre on York Street, offering an opportunity for the exchange of fashion ideas and for the strengthening of friendships between interrelated industries of the two countries.

During her visit to the British fashion center last Spring, '48 Maid Matilda Nail of Fort Worth, Tex., was presented with several outstanding cotton costumes by English designers. Hardy Amies, Marjorie Chapman, and Dorville are among the well-known British names represented in the collection. The Texas beauty's visit to textile mills in the Lancashire district was credited as a significant boost to the country's vital production program. She was welcomed officially to Manchester by the city's Lord Mayoress at a luncheon in her honor.

The Maid will cross the English Channel to France and Paris, where she will call on Parisian couturiers whose names have fashion significance the world over. Jacques Heim, Pierre Balmain, Elsa Schiaparelli, and other designers will do cotton creations exclusively for the Maid of Cotton. She will serve as good will bearer to the cotton industries of both England and France, and will make official calls on high governmental officials, including representatives of the American government abroad.

The winner of this thrilling trip will be selected in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 5. She will receive an all-cotton American designed wardrobe, and upon completion of her tour will be presented with a Ford convertible by the Memphis District Ford dealers. The Maid of Cotton contest is open to any single girl between 19 and 25, born in a cotton-producing state. Entry forms are available from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn. Dec. 10 is closing date.

Carded Yarn Group Re-Elects Fitzsimons

Members of the Carded Yarn Association, at their annual convention Nov. 17 in Charlotte, N. C., were told that there is no excuse for any further decline in the prices of cotton goods and that the result of the recent election was the best thing that could have happened for the country. Principal speakers at the meeting were Dr. Claudius T. Murchison of New York, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina's senior United States senator.

Directors of the group re-elected Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte as president and treasurer; E. N. Brower of Hope Mills, chairman of the board; Harvey W. Moore of Charlotte, treasurer and vice-president of Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., vice-chairman; and Juanita Nixon of Charlotte, secretary.

Dr. Murchison devoted much of his address to surveying the results of the decline in textile prices this year, which he described as "one of the most severe in the history of the industry." He predicted, however, that "a permanently stronger trend" in cotton yarn and fabrics primary market prices soon will develop. He said the next Congress probably will effect a tremendous expansion of social security coverage and also expand the E. C. A. program and the military program. No tax reductions are in sight, Dr. Murchison predicted, adding that industry seems inescapably confronted with a foundation of costs moving upward and a continuation of demand.

National and world prospects created by the recent election were discussed by Senator Hoey, who told the spinning mill executives that "immediately, the result of the election furnishes the best guaranty against another depression or inflation." Any slackening in the nation's economy, the senator predicted, would bring release of "pent-up public works" expenditures and other public projects "on a vast scale." Senator Hoey saw "no valid reason for a depression" and compared the industrial "prophets of gloom" with the sadly mistaken election pollsters.

The following directors were elected to serve the organization until 1951: R. C. Bridger of Bladenboro, N. C.,

S. R. Cross of Marion, N. C., Charles M. Geer of LaGrange, Ga., Abner Nash of Franklinton, N. C., J. R. Newell of Carrollton, Ga., Ernest Rees, Jr., of Fayetteville, Tenn., and A. J. M. Wannamaker of Orangeburg, S. C.

Claim F. T. C. Is Misleading Congress

Asserting that the Federal Trade Commission is misleading the public and Congress in its attempts to forbid freight absorption in selling prices without legislative consent, eight corn products manufacturers Oct. 13 asked the Commission to drop its complaint and permit Congress to act upon the general issue involved. These arguments were advanced by Carl R. Miller, attorney, of Decatur, Ill., asking dismissal of a complaint by the commission which would compel net factory pricing instead of the traditional system used by the industry, and others, "even prior to the establishment of the nation." The eight companies represent less than 50 per cent of the corn products business. They charged that compliance with the F. T. C. complaint would thrust upon the Corn Products Refining Co., the remaining members of the industry, a monopolistic position.

Predicting the F. T. C. position would create far-reaching repercussions, the spokesman for the eight companies foresaw six results harmful to the national economy, as follows: (1) The American farmer must take less money for his corn. (2) Laboring men in corn refining centers must give up their homes and move to other communities. (3) The American housewife will pay more for her table syrup. (4) Textile and paper manufacturers will be forced to turn to tapioca and sago starches shipped in from abroad in competition with American products. (5) The seacoast markets for corn sweeteners will be turned over to foreign cane producers. (6) The bulk of what business remains for the corn refiners will be turned over to the largest company in the industry.

The eight companies for which Mr. Miller spoke are as follows: American Maize-Products Co., Roby, Ind.; Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, Mo.; Clinton Industries, Clinton, Iowa; the Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa; National Starch Products, Indianapolis; Penick & Ford, Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; and Union Starch & Refining Co., Granite City, Ill.

Industrial Vision Congress Held In Atlanta

The first annual Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress was held Nov. 14-16 on the Georgia Tech campus in Atlanta, Ga., under the sponsorship of the school and the Georgia Optometric Association. Dr. Joseph Tiffin, industrial psychologist of Purdue University, opened the three-day meeting with a talk on the latest methods of vision placement tests. He was followed by Dr. Carl F. Shepard, research director of the Northern College of Optometry, who discussed the relation of optometry to industry. Among industrial speakers were G. Luther Wiebel of Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn.; E. W. Howard of Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta; and R. S. Payne of the Alabama Textile Products Co., Andalusia, Ala. Dave Williams, congress chairman, described the session as a "down-to-earth shirt-sleeve meeting" designed to show concrete results of an industrial vision program.

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Rayon Imports Continue To Increase

Rayon yarn and staple fiber shipments in October totaled 94,400,000 pounds, three per cent above shipments in the preceding month and seven per cent over those in October of 1947, according to the November *Rayon Organon*, statistical publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Deliveries in the first ten months of the year totaled 913,700,000 pounds, a gain of 16½ per cent above shipments in the corresponding period of 1947 and 30 per cent over those in the first ten months of 1946.

Filament yarn shipments in October amounting to 71,900,000 pounds showed an increase of ten per cent over October, 1947. Filament yarn types shipped during the month were made up of 46,300,000 pounds of viscose+cupra and 25,600,000 pounds of acetate. For the ten-month period, viscose+cupra filament yarn shipments were up seven per cent, while acetate yarn shipments were up 33 per cent.

Rayon staple plus tow shipments in October totaled 22,500,000 pounds, a figure three per cent under shipments in October, 1947. Staple types shipped during the months were 15,500,000 pounds of viscose and 7,000,000 pounds acetate. Total staple and tow shipments in the first ten months of the year showed a gain of 23½ per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Filament yarn stocks held by producers at the end of October amounted to 10,100,000 pounds, with viscose+cupra yarn accounting for 6,900,000 pounds and the balance acetate. Staple and tow stocks at the end of the month totaled 4,800,000 pounds.

A continuing high rate of rayon yarn and staple imports in the first eight months of the year has augmented substantially the domestic shipments, the *Organon* points out. monthly imports of filament rayon yarn in the first eight months of the year have averaged 1,000,000 pounds, according to the *Organon*. August imports totaled 822,000 pounds while those for the whole eight-month period of January through August amounted to 8,454,000 pounds, a volume greater than any annual total since the record year of 1929 when 15,055,000 pounds were imported.

Of the total filament yarn imports in the first eight months of 1948, 88 per cent was supplied by five countries. Italy led with 34 per cent of the total, followed by Germany with 30 per cent, and then Holland, France and the United Kingdom with eight per cent each. The remaining 12 per cent of filament yarn imports was supplied by Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Chile and Poland, in the order named. Staple imports in the first eight months of the year, while five per cent below those in the same period of 1947 were only two per cent under the eight months' figure for 1939, the record year of imports. August imports amounting to 3,952,000 pounds were up 63 per cent over a year ago, and July imports of 3,340,000 pounds were up 44 per cent. Total imports for the January-August period amounted to 27,233,000 pounds.

Of the total rayon staple imports in the first eight months of the year, 97 per cent was supplied by six countries. France was the largest supplier with 29 per cent of the total, and next in order were the Netherlands with 21 per cent; Belgium, 19 per cent; United Kingdom, 15 per cent; Switzerland, nine per cent; and Italy, four per cent. The remaining three per cent was made up of imports from Norway, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Mexico.

Some notable shifts have taken place in the standing of countries shipping rayon staple to the United States, it is pointed out by the *Organon*. Staple imports from the United Kingdom in the eight months period of this year were about 14 times greater than in the same period during 1947. Italian imports have more than tripled, and shipments from the Netherlands are up 69 per cent. French shipments to this country rose 42 per cent and Swiss shipments were up 22 per cent. Belgium staple shipments, however, while still large are 30 per cent below a year ago, and Norwegian shipments are down 68 per cent. Czechoslovakia's fell off 91 per cent, and Sweden and Finland shipped nothing so far this year. These last two countries shipped 19 per cent and seven per cent, respectively, of total exports to the United States last year.

Among foreign rayon producers, the output of rayon filament yarn and staple this year has shown consistent gains, according to the *Organon*. Rayon and nylon filament yarn production by the United Kingdom in the first six months this year amounted to 72,300,000 pounds, a 31 per cent gain over the same period in 1947. France with a production of 48,100,000 pounds showed a gain of 16 per cent. Output in the bizonal area of Germany amounting to 24,000,000 pounds was up 173 per cent and while output is still far below pre-war levels, it can be seen that production is being revived. Similar gains were recorded in other countries. Holland's filament yarn production at 15,900,000 pounds was up 18 per cent; Czechoslovakia with 5,400,000 pounds, up 16 per cent; Belgium with 10,800,000 pounds, up 11 per cent; Japan with 14,900,000 pounds, up 140 per cent despite raw material shortages.

In the production of rayon staple, equally widespread advances were made abroad. For the first six months of 1948, the United Kingdom produced 43,800,000 pounds, an increase of ten per cent; France 35,900,000 pounds, up 54 per cent; bizonal Germany 29,700,000 pounds, up 61 per cent; Czechoslovakia 17,100,000 pounds, up 13 per cent; Holland 10,800,000 pounds, up 48 per cent; Japan 15,300,000 pounds, up 118 per cent. Belgium with a production of 10,100,000 pounds showed a loss of 43 per cent, the only producing country that did not make a gain.

While the United States is importing greater amounts of rayon yarn and staple, its producers are exporting about the same amount as previously, the *Organon* points out. During the third quarter of 1948, producers' exports of filament yarn, all processes, amounted to 3,700,000 pounds, a decline of 14 per cent from the second quarter level and 21 per cent under the exports of the corresponding period last year. Exports in the July-September period of viscose+cupra yarn amounted to 2,900,000 pounds and 800,000 pounds of acetate. Of the total viscose+cupra yarn exports, 29½ per cent were tire-type yarns and 70½ per cent textile-type yarns.

For the first nine months of the year, export shipments by producers amounted to 12,400,000 pounds, a gain of three per cent over last year. On the basis of the first nine months' exports, total shipments out of the country for the year 1948 will approximate 16,000,000 pounds, about the same level as last year.

Third quarter rayon production in the United States set another new quarterly output record, according to the *Organon*. During the months of July, August and September, domestic producers manufactured 286,100,000 pounds, 2½ per cent more than the previous record established in the second quarter and 16 per cent above the third quarter of 1947.

Filament yarn shipments to the textile trades during the third quarter increased two per cent over the second quarter while those to tire manufacturers rose eight per cent. Aggregate shipments to the textile trades in the first nine months of the year amounted to 438,200,000 pounds and were up 18½ per cent over the corresponding period of 1947. Deliveries to the tire manufacturers totaled 182,600,000 pounds in the period, a gain of 7½ per cent.

Fiberglas Disputes Government Charge

Dismissal of the Federal Government's anti-trust action against Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and Corning Glass Works was sought in a consolidated answer filed in the United States District Court at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 1. The companies' answer pointed out that prior to the formation of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. in 1938, full disclosure of Owens-Illinois' and Corning's plans to form the Fiberglas Corp. was made to the Federal Government and no objections were raised until nine years later when the suit was filed in September, 1947.

In their answer, the companies disputed the accuracy of the government's statements about the Formation Agreement of 1938, under which Owens-Illinois and Corning caused Fiberglas to be organized. They declared that the research and development work carried on separately by Owens-Illinois and Corning had not achieved expected results, had involved much duplication and unnecessary expense, and that independent management engineers recommended that development work be carried on by a separate corporation with its own management and research staff. It was for these reasons that Fiberglas was organized, the answer declared, and not for any purpose of monopolizing trade or commerce.

It was declared that the action of Owens-Illinois and Corning in organizing Fiberglas was necessary to provide the skill, scientific knowledge, resources and management necessary to bring about the development of their glass fiber products in quantity and quality and at a price which would permit their distribution and sale in competitive markets. Without this action, the reply declared, the development of glass fiber products might never have been carried beyond its early limited stages or might have been dropped entirely as commercially unsuccessful. Denying any activities designed to monopolize trade, the answer declared that, on the contrary, their activities have assisted or made possible the commencement, enlargement or strengthening of many enterprises which manufacture, fabricate, sell or distribute glass fiber products.

Supporting their denial that any of the defendant companies attempted to monopolize manufacture of glass fiber products, the answer showed that since October, 1946, all Fiberglas patents for the production of such products have been made available by Fiberglas for licensing at reasonable royalties to other concerns without restrictions as to use, geographical area or otherwise. Actually a number of these licenses have been granted and Fiberglas is ready and willing to grant others, the answer declared.

As for the government allegation that contracts were entered into with certain foreign manufacturers for alloca-

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tion of territories and the exchange of patent rights, it was stated that the foreign contracts referred to were terminated by the outbreak of war; that Fiberglas has refused to consider itself bound under them; and that early in 1945, as the government had been fully informed, Fiberglas formally repudiated the agreements. Specifically, the answer pointed out that there is no separate field of trade or commerce in glass fiber products which is, or could be, the subject of a monopoly. The companies described in their answer the variety of glass fiber products which are produced—such as mineral wool insulation, yarn, pipe wrap, battery retainer mats and replacement air filters—and pointed out that products made and sold by Fiberglas are distributed in a number of markets and that they compete with products made of other materials as well as with glass fiber products made by others.

Denying the charge made by the government that they have monopolized the manufacture and distribution of glass fiber products, the companies' answer asserted that there is no basis for the relief that the government asked for in its complaint. Fiberglas, Owens-Illinois and Corning in their consolidated answer denied that they dominate or control the manufacture and sale of glass fiber products. They pointed out that from 1941 through 1946 Fiberglas sales figures, which were filed with the answer, reflect the large demand of the armed forces for various Fiberglas thermal, electrical and acoustical insulation, filtration and other products in ships, aircraft, and other military equipment, buildings, cantonments, barracks, manufacturing plants and others.

Wage Rates Outpace Living Cost Rise

Cotton textile wages have increased faster than living costs since the end of World War II, the Textile Information Service reports. Average hourly earnings in all Southern cotton mills, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose 52 per cent between V-J Day and June of 1948. In the same period, the national consumer price index, commonly known as the "cost of living," advanced 33 per cent, from an index point of 129.3 in August of 1945 to 171.7 in June of this year.

Not only are higher post-war wages helping cotton textile workers in their battle with the high cost of living, but cotton mill wage rates have also advanced more rapidly in the three years since V-J Day than in the four years of war from December, 1941, to August, 1945. The prevailing average gross hourly wage in Southern mills during December, 1941, was 48.3 cents. By August of 1945 this had climbed to 69 cents, an increase of 42.9 per cent. B. L. S. figures for June, 1948, however, show that the average hourly wage rate in mills of the South had gone up to $1.04, a 52 per cent advance from the average rate paid during the last month of the war. Not included in these official figures is an additional across-the-board pay hike generally put into effect in Southern areas several months ago.

The upward post-war trend of wages has occurred throughout the industry as a whole, North and South. The steady pace of wage increases since the war helps account for the over-all rise of 177 per cent in cotton textile hourly earnings from 1939 to 1948, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was a greater relative increase than occurred in any other manufacturing industry in the country. Voluntary minimum wage rates established by the industry have likewise increased regularly and at the present time are more than double those specified by federal wage regulations.

In addition to the wage rate advances, textile employees have also benefited during the past five years by vacation pay increases, paid holidays, insurance and similar benefits.

That the cotton textile employee's wages are keeping ahead of the rising cost of living is also brought out in a study by the National City Bank of New York, which estimates that the cotton textile employee has had a 29 per cent gain in living standards since 1940 alone. In a report on economic conditions, the banking institution computes the command over goods and services afforded by groups of persons with given types of incomes. From these incomes it subtracts taxes and adjusts the balance for changes in the cost of living from a base period of 100 in 1930. The results show the extent to which a person is better or worse off over a period of years. The bank's index for cotton textile employees rose from 100 in 1930 to 107 in 1940, 127 in 1945 and 139 in 1947. In contrast, the index for auto workers soared to 144 in 1940 but dropped to 132 in 1947. Persons on fixed incomes fare badly in times like the present, the study shows. Well-to-do stockholders, for example, suffered a decline in living standards from the 1930 index point of 100 to 58 in 1947.

Textile Exhibit Opens At Museum Of Art

"American Textiles '48," the exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art which will be open to the public from Nov. 24 will represent new finishes as well as fabrics, according to the American Cyanamid Co. Among the new finishes in the exhibit will be Lanaset resin for wool shrinkage control and Sheerset resin now widely used to give stabilization and durable crispness to marquisettes.

Technical Directors Gather At I. T. T.

Technical directors of a number of member mills held an all-day meeting Oct. 29 at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., to discuss problems common to textile manufacturing plants and to hear descriptions of some of the work being done at the institute. The morning session was devoted to short talks by various scientists of the institute staff each of whom discussed work being done in his particular field. The discussions covered such topics as cotton cross-sections, friction and drag measurements, fiber density and bulking volume, and electrostatic measurements. Several of the visiting technical directors evaluated the work of the institute in the light of their actual mill experience.

The afternoon session opened following a luncheon at the Farmington Country Club. Topics considered during the remainder of the day included warp sizing, detergency, biological deterioration, heating and drying, and cloth inspection. Dr. W. F. Busse, technical director of the Institute of Textile Technology, presided over the sessions.

The visitors and the mills they represent follow: Robert W. Philip, W. P. Cofield, Jr., and S. Jack Davis, all of Callaway Mills Co.; Dr. Carlyle Harmon of Chicopee Mfg. Co.; W. H. Bogart, E. L. Betts and Dr. R. H. Souther of Cone Mills Corp.; Dr. Norman Armitage, Deering Milliken Research Trust; Harry DeFore and Roger Milliken, who is also president of the institute's board of trustees, of Deering Milliken; R. H. Tuttle, J. M. Norman, R. C. Tanner and Dr. William M. McGehee of Fieldcrest Mills; G. K. Lake and Lindsey Dexter of Pepperell Mfg. Co.; Dr. Thomas G. Hawley, Jr., United Merchants Laboratories; M. Earl Heard, West Point Mfg. Co., and L. F. Fisher, Borden Mills.

Textile Output Short Of World's Needs

The International Labor Office, Geneva, Switz., warned last month that the present production of textiles is inadequate for the world's needs despite increased output in North and South America and in the Near and Middle East. Drastic war-time curtailment of production in Japan and Germany and losses elsewhere in Europe and Asia are responsible for the situation, the I. L. O. said. The I. L. O. report was prepared for the meeting of the organization's textiles committee late last month at Geneva, with representatives of 21 countries in attendance.

College Holds International Textile Exhibit

A six-foot flossa rug in soft shades of green and two warm buffs won the $250 first prize in the fifth annual International Textile Exhibition which opened Nov. 1 for a month in Weatherspoon gallery of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro. The thick, handsome piece is the creation of Mrs. Darlyn Novak of Decorah, Iowa. Purchase prizes totalling $1,600 for 20 other originally designed fabrics in seven categories were awarded other winners from 12 states and Brazil. The exhibtition, arranged by Woman's College Art Department, was the first of its kind ever held at a college. Fabrics exhibited were selected from hundreds of entries sent from all parts of this country and Latin America. On the jury of selection and of awards were Dr. George E. Linton, dean of the textile department of the Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, and editor of textiles for *American Fabrics;* Gladys G. Miller, author, lecturer, and columnist on home furnishings and style, also of New York; and Prof. Noma Hardin of Woman's College art department, exhibition chairman.

Sponsors with the art department of the exhibition are American Enka Corp., Burlington Mills Corp., Cone Mills, Hughes Fawcett, Inc., and Marshall Field & Co. The winning fabrics become a part of the permanent collection of the college art department, but the originators keep the rights to their own designs. All of the pieces in the exhibition were made in home and school studios.

Three Fiberglas Scholarships Established

To assist students who give promise of being able to make important contributions to the progress of the textile industry, and to stimulate interest in the development of new applications of Fiberglas textiles, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio, has established scholarships at three of the nation's leading textile schools.

The scholarships at each school provides full tuition and $500 for expenses during each of the last two (junior and senior) years of the four-year courses offered by the schools. The schools are Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass.; Philadelphia Textile Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; and School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. Awards of the scholarships will be made by the regularly constituted scholarship committees of the schools, on the basis of the candidate's marks, character, qualities of leadership and need. Successful candidates must maintain standards set by the schools. The first Fiberglas scholarships will be awarded this Fall. Hereafter, awards will be made before the end of the sophomore year.

Recipients of the scholarships will be offered an opportunity to work in the Fiberglas textile plants at Ashton, R. I., and Huntingdon, Pa., during the Summer months. Members of the faculties of the schools will be invited to visit the plants and see the processes employed in the production of Fiberglas yarns. Members of the Fiberglas Corp. textile division will be available as guest lecturers at the schools.

Since the end of the war, applications of Fiberglas textiles have rapidly expanded in the industrial field. Development

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of processes for coating the fabrics with resins and synthetic rubbers have led to a variety of new uses including awnings and canopies for commercial buildings, hotels, theatres, etc.; window shades for use in public conveyances; covers for seats in public conveyances and for furniture in offices, hotels and institutions. Use of Fiberglas textiles as a base for electrical insulations was well established before the war, and these electrical applications continue to show steady growth.

The new Coronizing treatment for Fiberglas fabrics now forecasts early entry of the fabrics into the consumer-decorative field. The process relaxes the yarns under a series of intense heat treatments, puts a "weave set" in them and eliminates the stiff appearance that had limited their decorative applications largely to places of public assembly where the fire-safety provided by the non-combustibility of the fabrics was of great importance. The Coronized Fiberglas fabrics have a good hand, excellent draping characteristics and are easily cleaned. These qualities, combined with the non-stretch, non-shrink, rot-proof and fire-safe properties of all Fiberglas fabrics, provide a material with many advantages for decorative use in the home.

A Coronized Fiberglas fabric, in the form of a heavy-textured marquisette curtain material, is already on the market. This material is designed primarily for use in hotels, restaurants, theatres, schools and stores. A sheer Coronized marquisette curtain material for home use will be ready for the retail trade early next year. It is expected that this will be the forerunner of a complete line of Coronized Fiberglas curtain and drapery fabrics.

Waste Exchange Offers Scholarships

A scholarship of $1,350 for a year's study at the Institute of Technology at Charlottesville, Va., has been set up by the Textile Waste Exchange, it is announced by John M. Bell of Atlanta, Ga., secretary and treasurer. No restrictions or qualifications have been placed on the donation, which is to be allotted by officers of the institute, Mr. Bell said. The Textile Waste Exchange is composed of about 90 waste dealers in the United States, Canada and England. Etwin G. Baumer, Atlanta, is president.

I. L. O. To Probe Nippon Textile Problem

An American-supported resolution expressing concern over the development of the Japanese textile industry under unfair competitive conditions is scheduled to be placed before the governing body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, Switz., during the week of Nov. 29-Dec. 5, it is reported. The proposal is said to represent a compromise gained by United States delegates at the recent I. L. O. textile committee session at Geneva at which time American labor and industry representatives successfully voided an attempt by the British to throw the weight of the I. L. O. against the return of Japan as a textile power.

Avisco Gets Award For Merchandising Ads

American Viscose Corp. has received a direct mail merit award in recognition of the excellence of the 1948 campaign with which it merchandised its monthly four-color fashion ads in *Vogue* magazine. Each ad was mailed to customers, converters, cutters and stores in a special folder, with a cut-out at the point of focus revealing the face of the manikin in the ad. "This outstanding campaign will be part of an exhibit to tour the United States and Canada to encourage the increased use of well-planned, effective direct mail," the Direct Mail Advertising Association, Inc., announced.

New Whitin Comber Is Reported

Whitin Machine Works is expected to begin production soon of a new comber for which is claimed a speed of 150 nips per minute, it is reported. Also claimed for the new comber, which will be known as model "J," is that it involves a redesigning project of major proportions. Other features, it is said, is the high quality of sliver produced, the streamlined appearance of the comber and the complete enclosure of the head and foot end.

It also is reported that the number of heads have been increased from six as in the model "K" comber to eight in the new model. The increase sacrifices no net power consumption or efficiency, it is claimed. Several service features also are reported for the new comber. Many sections of the comber can be removed as a whole unit for reconditioning, it is said. Replacement of bearings is understood to be an extremely simple matter.

Alabama Operating Men Have Meeting

The Alabama Textile Operating Executives held their Fall meeting at Birmingham Nov. 6 and discussed cotton opening, carding and spinning. Ben Chapman of Southeast Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., was chairman. Brady Bradshaw of West Point addressed the meeting on personnel relations. Co-chairmen at the speakers' table were Vick Nelson, superintendent of Avondale Mills, Alexander City; C. H. Moody, superintendent, Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, and R. L. Rearden, superintendent, Langdale Mills, Langdale. Mr. Nelson conducted the carding discussion.

Mills reporting on vertical openers claimed a nep decrease of 13 per cent. One report stated that a decrease in the speed of the vertical openers from 850 r.p.m. to 600 r.p.m. got just as satisfactory results, improved the nep count and the over-curling of cotton.

There was no concerted opinion on continuous card stripping but it was agreed that trouble would be avoided by keeping cards sharp, and stripping every 24 hours with cylinder stripping every 100 to 400 hours.

Some mills are experimenting with automatic conveyors and eliminating two men per shift. Mills cited air systems as chiefly valuable for uniform temperature and better control. Avondale Mills claimed an even 65 maintained in opening and picker rooms.

In the maintenance of roving frames, a complete overhaul, dismantlement and reassembling was recommended every six to eight months.

To the question, "Have you installed anti-friction spindles or some form of adapter to take either straight or tapered paper bobbins," one operating executive rendered the following report: "We have installed 20 M roller bearing and 20 M ball bearing spindles on tapered paper bobbins. They are combination wind.

"(a) On one group of frames (20 M spindles) running some of both roller and ball bearing spindles, the traverse was increased from nine inches to 11 inches; bobbin length from ten inches to 12 inches, and diameter of ring from 2½ inches to 3¾ inches spinning 8.00s to 15.00s yarn, four-inch gauge. On the other group 20 M spindles, ball bearing, the bobbin length was increased from eight inches to ten inches and traverse from seven inches to nine inches, 2¼-inch ring not changed.

"(b) On the same whorl size," he said, "we ran a comparative power test on the conventional spindle and the roller bearing spindle. This was done by taking ampere readings on three frames of old spindles with no stock in the frames and no rolls turning; only the cylinder and spindles were run. The average power required was 13.47 per cent less for the roller bearing spindles than for the plain spindle. On one frame the new roller bearings were tested immediately after installing and the required power increased 11.4 per cent more than the plain spindle. The same frame was tested after the roller bearings had run for 24 hours and the required power dropped to 13.4 per cent less than the plain spindle.

"(c) On the group of frames increased from ten-inch to 12-inch bobbin and 2½-inch to 2¾-inch ring spindle, speeds were not changed.

Recommend Shades For Painting Machinery

Four shades of gray for use in painting industrial machinery and equipment are recommended in a proposed standard for gray finishes for industrial apparatus and equipment now being circulated for comment and trial use. Although the standard does not recommend that gray necessarily be used, it does suggest that when industrial apparatus is painted gray the use of these standard shades will help in matching the shade desired and in providing better color harmony. The four standard grays are described according to number and Munsell notation since it is expected that for industrial use the exact identification will be desired. For the convenience of individuals, however, color chips have been prepared so that anyone interested can visualize what the color described will look like on his machines. These color chips can also be used in making a quick visual check or comparison of the colors. The four standard grays recommended are: light gray; medium light gray (or standard machine tool gray 7 B); medium dark gray and dark gray.

The proposed American standard gray finishes for industrial apparatus and equipment, Z55, was prepared by a committee of 16 national organizations, producers and users of industrial equipment and producers of industrial finishes, and four individual members widely recognized as authorities in the use of color. The committee is sponsored by the Mechanical Standards Committee under the procedure of the American Standards Association. Copies of the proposed American standard on gray finishes for industrial apparatus and equipment, Z55, can be obtained from the American Standards Association. Color chips illustrating the proposal are available at $1 per set.

Suggest New Approach In Selling Lubricants

A new approach in lubricating oil salesmanship is described by D. E. Smith in an article entitled "Foiling Ole Debbil Friction" in a recent issue of *Service,* a publication of Cities Service Co. Pointing out that just as the development of new lubricants has kept pace with the development of new metals and new mechanical methods, the article says that a new, more scientific approach is called for in selling lubricating oils.

Many factors, the article says, influence the decision as to what lubricants should be used and how they should be applied. It must be determined what the machine is designed to do, how it is constructed, of what metals, with what type of bearings, and under what conditions it will be required to operate. Machines are costly, some units requiring an investment greater than was needed to establish a good-sized factory years ago. Shop executives, faced by demands beyond all previous record, fear that the burden will go beyond the endurance of this precious equipment. Foremost of their worries is the necessity to safeguard it against that arch enemy of all mechanism—friction. It is recognized today that costly, high speed, high power machinery cannot be protected with inadequate lubricants, nor can the same type of lubricant, even a quality one, be safely used on all types of machines.

Today's lubricating oil salesman is a specialist in his field;

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as a lubrication engineer he knows that in the long run it is not going to pay him just to sell oil but that the key to lasting good relations is service—rendered intelligently and tactfully. Helping him to do his job are today's high quality products and the vast resources of petroleum science. As a specialist he is often able to provile competent shop superintendents with suggestions as to how production can be boosted, depreciation costs reduced, and economies effected in other directions.

In making a study of plant needs, the lubrication engineer keeps in mind the individuality of each manufacturing establishment. In some shops the buyer is interested principally in power production and wants the largest amount at the smallest cost. In others, he is interested in purchased power, and aims to keep that cost down to the minimum. In others there is both power producing and power consuming equipment. The article cites, by way of example, the spinning mills, where thousands of high speed bearings revolve in tiny oil baths which cannot conveniently be renewed except at long intervals, and says that the recommended use of highly-refined, stable oils of a specified light body have effected savings as high as 25 per cent on power bills. Here, the lubrication engineer was required to prescribe as well an oil, which, in addition to being highly stable, offered the least possible "drag" on the swiftly turning spindles.

In all dealings with prospective customers the modern lubrication engineers bears in mind the fact that equipment is designed to do certain definite things. Lubrication must be related to this first goal. The operator of a textile mill readily understands talk which centers on use of oil which will not stain his fabrics. Today's salesman must demonstrate to the buyer how the change in lubrication or lubrication methods fits the buyer's main purpose. If a plant stops because of poor lubrication, the owner sees the result in terms of lost production and measures his costs that way. The salesman who can make a valid promise of lengthening the life of a machine or avoiding mechanical breakdowns should be worth listening to.

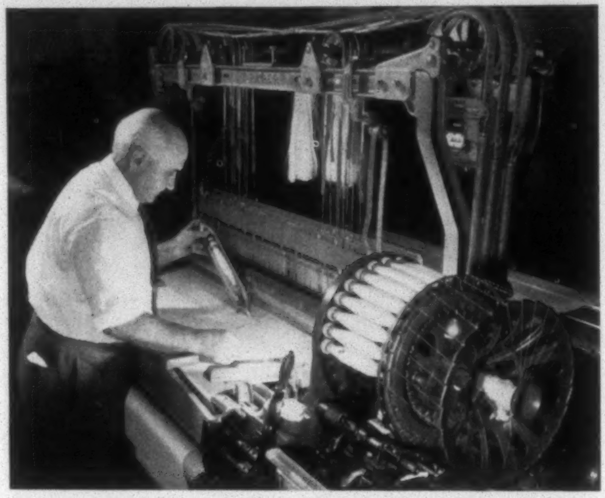
Hospitals Big Market For Cotton Products

More than 112,000 bales of cotton are consumed annually in the manufacture of cotton products for hospital and medical supplies, according to a recent survey by the National Cotton Council. The 112,000-bale estimate is exclusive of the huge quantity of absorbent cotton, made largely from lint waste and linters, which is required annually for medical use. The council report reveals that hospitals represent a large and steady market for cotton products, with an average of 710,597 hospital beds in the country constantly demanding various cotton products and frequent replacement of these items.

The following compilation, based on 1946 figures provided by the American Hospital Association, shows the hospitals' approximate annual requirement of cotton supplies: adhesive rolls, 213,179,100; bandage gauze (five-yard rolls), 568,477,600 rolls; gauze (100-yard bolts), 284,238,800 bolts; gauze (iota form, five-yard jars), 17,054,328 jars; gauze (plain, five-yard jars), 17,054,328; cotton balls (cartons of 2,000), 71,059,700 cartons; sheet wadding (sheets), 213,179,100; sheet wadding (dozen), 28,423,880; stockinets, 2,842,388 bolts; suspensories, 17,054,328; tourniquets, 2,131,791; webbing (one-inch rolls), 2,842,388 rolls.

Steel Firm Advertisement Features Draper

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., is featured in an advertisement by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. to appear in *Time* magazine Dec. 13 and in several national trade publications. The advertisement illustrates the use of J & L cold finished Jalcase steel in the manufacture of shuttles. Shuttle tips are made from Jalcase, because it has the proper balance of hardness, wearability, ductility, and silky finish after manufacture to insure the highest quality.



The shuttle being inserted here in a Draper Corp. rayon loom has tips made of cold-finish Jalcase steel, special product of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Holding the shuttle is Joseph Whalley of Hopedale, Mass., in the demonstration room of the modern Draper plant.

Draper Corp. has been building machines to increase production in textile mills for 132 years. In 1816, about a year after the first power loom was set up in the United States, Ira Draper was granted a patent on an improved fly-shuttle hand loom with the first self-acting loom temple. This loom temple allowed a weaver to run two power looms instead of one. This was the beginning of the present Draper Corp., which has remained under the management and control of five generations of Drapers, and is the oldest company in America continuously in the business of producing improved machinery for a single industry.

Fabrics Being Tested In Chile

Scientists of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, stationed on the summit of 9,500-foot Mount Montezuma in Chile, are conducting extensive tests to measure the effects of different elements and sunshine on fabrics. The crest of Mount Montezuma is one of the driest spots in the Western Hemisphere and is considered particularly suitable for the experiments. Fabrics on the mountaintop will be exposed to full sunlight, then exposed under filters through which only narrow elements of the solar spectrum can penetrate. The results, it is believed, will have considerable industrial application in determining the types of cloth best suited for clothing, tenting and similar use where constant exposure to solar radiation is necessary. Determining the effect of sunlight on fabrics is a long-term Smithsonian project on which much preliminary work already has been accomplished in Florida.

Hold Material Handling Show Jan. 10-14

The third national Materials Handling Show will be held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Jan. 10-14, it was announced recently by Clap and Poliak, Inc., the exposition management. The exposition is devoted to various systems of handling materials in production and shipment. The show will be one of the five largest annual industrial expositions to be held in this country, the announcement stated. One hundred and ninety-two companies have leased 96,725 square feet of net exhibit space and the remaining 16,000 feet are expected to be occupied when the show opens.

This year the show will be jointly sponsored by the management and materials handling divisions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Material Handling Institute. The A. S. M. E. groups will conduct a five-day Conference on materials handling concurrently with the exposition. A materials handling theater will exhibit late films on handling subjects. Emphasis in both the exhibits and conference talks will be placed on the need for greater efficiency in handling to reduce production and distribution costs, and the greater use of existing facilities for storage. Admission to both the exhibits and the conference will be by registration. No charge will be made. More than 15,000 top management executives registered at the show in Cleveland last January. Advance registration cards may be obtained from Clapp and Poliak, Inc., 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y. Hotel reservations may be obtained through the secretary, housing bureau, Materials Handling Show, 17th and Sansone, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Among the many types of equipment to be exhibited will be hand trucks, lift trucks, conveyors, hoists, monorails, portable elevators, stacking units, cranes, tractors, trailers, fork trucks, skids and pallets, and their respective accessories.

"Low cost movement of materials and more extensive use of existing facilities has become, in recent years, one of management's key problems," said S. W. Gibb, general sales manager, Philadelphia division, Yale and Towne Mfg. Co., and president, Material Handling Institute. "Efficiency in handling is the key to lowered operating costs. Equally urgent is the utilization of the full height and width of plant facilities for lowered overhead costs. We must bear in mind that the military training program will require many of the young men who normally would be employed in handling tasks.

"Probably the best evidence of this ever increasing interest of top management in materials handling is the growth of the Materials Handling Show which, in two years, has now become one of the largest annual industrial expositions in the country," Mr. Gibb continued. "One-quarter of every dollar of industry's payroll is spent for handling. In some industries, the cost runs up to as much as 50 per cent. Yet handling adds nothing to a product except cost. Unused cubic footage in plants represents another loss. Here is an economic waste of billions of dollars annually which efficient handling techniques can eliminate. Labor's productivity depends on being supplied with the best in machines. To the consumer, lowered costs for handling mean a halt in the rising cost of living. To industry, lowered operating costs plus greater use of existing capital assets, means greater profit," Mr. Gibb declared.

Serving as co-chairmen of the technical program committee for the A. S. M. E. are Curtis H. Baker, Jr., vice-president, Pallet Sales Co., and national chairman of the materials handling division, and Prof. W. R. Mullee, department of administrative engineering, New York University, New York, and national chairman of the A. S. M. E.'s management division. Other committee members include Harry C. Keller, Lamson Corp.; Jervis B. Webb, Jervis B. Webb Co.; Bernard Lester; Nelson L. Davis, Nelson L. Davis Co.; J. Keith Louden, York Corp.; G. M. Varga, A. Schrader's Son; Harold B. Maynard, Methods Engineering Council, and E. H. MacNiece, Johnson & Johnson.

On the exposition committee for the Material Handling Institute are Mr. Gibb; H. A. Carter, Geneva Metal Wheel Co.; Lloyd C. Backart, Rapids Standard Co.; W. Van C. Brandt, Electric Storage Battery Co.; John G. Bucuss, Acme Steel Co.; J. H. W. Conklin, Clark Trucktractor division, Clark Equipment Co.; L. J. Kline, Mercury Mfg. Co.; L. E.

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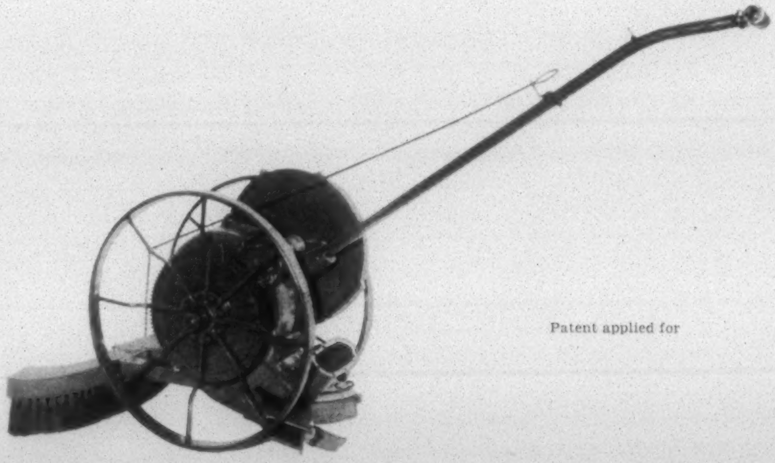

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Article Considers Crocking In Wool Dyeing

One of the faults commonly found in dyed goods is a tendency for crocking, according to an article in a recent issue of *Dyelines and Bylines,* publication of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. "Recent studies of the causes and correction of this fault," the article states, "have revealed some very interesting facts about wool dyeing. When wool is dyed by starting at a low temperature and gradually raising the dyebath to the boil, a stage is reached at which a maximum crocking of the dyed material is observed, after which a continuous decrease in crocking takes place. This critical point has been found to be associated with a critical dyeing point, at which a large portion of dyestuff is concentrated on and loosely attached to the outer parts of the fibers. Such surface concentration of the dyestuff does not give maximum color value, but as the dyeing proceeds further a rapid penetration of the dye into the fibers takes place. Simultaneously a sharp and sudden increase in color value is observed together with an equally sharp decrease in crocking intensity.

"Crock tests made on samples removed at different times during the course of dyeing have shown that the color intensity of the crock bears a relationship to the amount of dye deposited on the outer parts of the fibers and its subsequent penetration into the fibers. This has been confirmed by electron microscope photomicrographs of fibers dyed with Calcocid Milling Red BC, which show that considerable dye is deposited on the fibers before the dyeing reaches 200° F. Fastness to crocking at this stage is poor. However, during boiling for one hour, practically all of the dye penetrates the fibers and good resistance to crocking is obtained.

"It has been found that the fastness, or resistance, to crocking of a dyed material is more dependent upon the use of proper methods of scouring, dyeing, and finishing than upon the nature of the dyes themselves. Most dyes, when applied by the proper procedure, give a shade having excellent resistance to crocking, whereas an apparently minor change in the dyeing procedure often results in a shade which shows poor resistance to crocking. For example, the pH of the dye bath plays an important part in the rate of exhaustion of the bath and absorption of the dye by the wool. With acid sensitive dyes such as milling and many chrome colors, the pH of the dye bath should be between 5.5 and 7.0. When the pH is low these dyes exhaust too rapidly, with consequent poor penetration, unevenness, and excessive crocking. The rate of exhaustion should be controlled by a proper adjustment of the pH of the bath, since penetration is essential if good fastness to crocking is to be obtained.

"Materials which crock excessively often exhibit poor fastness also to washing, fulling and alkaline perspiration. Under such conditions the dye on the outer parts of the fibers is probably redissolved by the alkaline liquors, and stains white wool or other effect threads. Treatments prior to dyeing, such as scouring, bleaching, chlorination, stripping, carbonizing, or neutralizing, may increase the likelihood of excessive crocking. Efficient scouring before dyeing, however, helps to prevent excessive crocking. Scouring, mechanical action, or dry cleaning after dyeing will generally reduce excessive crocking in piece goods, due to the removal of dyestuff from the surface of the fibers or fabric."

Fast Alizarine Dye Output Method Described

Future dye shortages may be eliminated as a result of research described last month at the Mid-West session of the American Chemical Society's 114th national meeting. Donald F. Othmer, head of the department of chemical engineering at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., reported that research scientists have found a way to spur production of alizarine and probably to reduce the cost of this important dye. He told the society's industrial and engineering division that alizarine, besides being an important dye in use since ancient times, also is a starting chemical for the manufacture of 75 other dyestuffs and dyemaking compounds.

At the society's session held at Washington, D. C., two scientists from the University of Chattanooga (Tenn.) Industrial Research Institute, Dr. Milton Gallagher and Harold H. Goslen, described perfection of a new "armor plate" laminated plastic cloth material, made by alternate layers of plastic and fiber. Tests of the new material have proved it is stronger than steel and is bullet-proof, they claim. The tests were made under a contract financed by the Office of Naval Research.

Cyanamid Product Prevents Static Electricity

Weaving and finishing of the new vinylidene chloride plastic woven fabric, which is being used in increasing quantities for automobile seat covers and fashion merchandise, has been found to be considerably aided by a product of the American Cyanamid Co.'s Textile Resin Department which prevents formation of static electricity. The product is Aerotex Softener-H, originally developed to impart softness to fabrics constructed of both natural and rayon fibers.

According to the Textile Resin Department, Cyanamid technicians have now, in collaboration with textile finishers who specialize in the finishing of plastic fabrics, developed a method whereby Aerotex Softener-H can be applied from a bath at the looms or on a warp beamer. After the initial treatment, static electricity is effectively controlled both during the weaving and the finishing. The application is extremely simple, it is claimed. One successful method is to use a trough at the feed end of the loom with a wicking device such as a wad of cotton or cloth covered roll. A sufficient amount of the softener is supplied in this way to remove the usual static reaction. If preferred, Softener-H can also be applied as the warps are being made up in the beamer in much the same fashion as has been described. Aerotex Softener-H has been used for some months as an anti-static agent for Vinyon N, rayon, wool, silk, nylon, and other fabrics.

The word worsted, applied to a firmly twisted yarn of long staple wool, combed in a certain way, is derived from the name of an English town where it was first made. The town's name is now spelled Worstead.

Chemical Exposition Held In Chicago

The 1948 National Chemical Exposition, held in the Chicago Coliseum, was the largest in the number of exhibits of the five biennial shows sponsored since 1940 by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society. The show ran for five days from Oct. 12 to 16. Admission was limited to representatives of the chemical and allied industries. There were 201 exhibitors. Among other highlights were the facilities provided to aid manufacturers and business men seeking a solution of their production problems through the use of chemistry. Many availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to get authoritative information.

Features of interest in the Department of Agriculture exhibit were displays of low-grade cotton materials, chemically treated to look and wear like linen; cotton fabrics which had been specially treated to resist rot and decay; and an automobile tire which had been driven at 60 miles per hour for nearly 70,000 miles in official Army ordnance tests. It is believed that the use of carefully selected varieties of cotton for the manufacture of cords, such as were used in this tire, will add to the service and mileage obtainable from casings. One of the most novel of the agricultural department displays was the exhibit of synthetic fibers. This material was created from corn, peanuts, milk and chicken feathers. Fiber made from white leghorn feathers is blond in color, while that resulting from the use of Rhode Island red feathers is a beautiful shade of red. It is being used extensively for hair for department store manikins.

Noted among the commercial exhibits was the emphasis placed on the development of detergents for both home and industrial use. In contrast with the stress which has been placed upon the foaming and sudsing qualities of some of the detergents now on the market, it was observed that some manufacturers are introducing non-foaming detergents designed for use in machines having an agitator-type operation. On display also were machinery and equipment for use in both industry and the laboratory. One of these was the phase microscope; another, the dual recordomatic titrator, a device which eliminates the possibility of error in titrating.

Marcus W. Hinson, exposition manager, announced that the sixth biennial show will be held in Chicago Sept. 5-9, 1950, and will run concurrently with the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago.

Plans are being prepared to construct a new cotton yarn factory at Elazig, in eastern Turkey.

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Wage Portion Of Sales Dollar Up

Direct wage payments absorbed 23.4 per cent of the textile sales dollar in the first half of 1948, as compared with 20.4 per cent over the entire year 1947, according to a survey made public by the Cotton-Textile Institute. With straight-time hourly earnings at an all-time high, the study points out that this is the largest share labor has received since 1939, when labor costs absorbed 23.8 per cent of the sales dollar. The institute predicts that labor's share of the sales dollar should show a further rise in the last half of this year as a result of wage increases and decreases in cotton costs, prices and profits since July 1.

The survey adds, "The rise in labor costs in the textile industry to the present level, as measured by the ratio of wages to sales, on the basis of past experience indicates that the industry as a whole is approaching its break-even point. The labor costs of 23.4 per cent represent, of course, only the wages paid directly by the textile industry. Other manufacturing costs (raw materials, fuel, power, supplies, etc.) which in the first half of 1948 absorbed 61.5 per cent of the sales dollar, reflect in substantial part the wages paid by supplier industries, but which are imbedded in the textile industry's costs.

"Within the predictable future wages will continue rigid on the downside-flexible only on the upside—with no trend yet visible of an increase in average man-hour output. Raw cotton, having made contact with government support prices, will be equally rigid on the downside. The other elements of cost, power, transportation, taxes, supplies, etc., are similarly hard, on their bottom surfaces. Relating, therefore, the current cost structure to the sales dollar, it is apparent that the industry has on the average adjusted its prices to competitive conditions."

Boost Market For Cotton Flour Bags

Bakers in every section of the country are now assured of firm salvage prices which make cotton bags the lowest net cost type of flour container, the Cotton Bag Market Committee reports. The merchandising system set up by C. B. M. C. revolves around large bag processors established at key distribution points across the country who offer guaranteed salvage prices in writing for 90 days, reducing the net cost of hundredweight cotton flour bags to less than ten cents each.

With the addition recently of converting companies in Seattle and Atlanta, the merchandising chain reaches from the Pacific Northwest to the Southeast and provides to bakers in every geographical section of the country a ready market for one-trip cotton flour bags. Similar operations have been underway in the Middle West, Southwest and East for several months.

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C. T. I. Cites Fine Cotton Shortage

Faced with a shortage of the finer grades of raw cotton, mills have through the Cotton-Textile Institute appealed to the Department of Agriculture to screen carefully all E. C. A. allocations of the fiber for foreign countries. Describing the problem as one of the "first magnitude," the institute in its appeal pointed out that certain staple and grade classifications in the better qualities will be even scarcer than last year, although this year's crop greatly exceeds that of last year.

For example, ginnings to date of the higher grades are 59 per cent of last year while in the important Memphis territory the better grades amount to only 46 per cent of last year's total. American mills are large consumers of these grades. The scarcity of the grades required for finer cotton goods is even more pronounced. For example, indicated supplies of $1\frac{3}{16}$-inch and above are negligible, only 10,000 bales being ginned up to Oct. 17.

Also, the grade index of all cotton ginned through Oct. 17 averaged lower than that for last year. The grade index was 98.7 (middling white—100) compared with 100.1 for the corresponding period a year ago. The grade of the current crop is characterized by much smaller proportions of strict middling and higher grades, much larger proportions of middling and strict low middling, and somewhat more low middling.

October Cotton Consumption Shows Drop

The Census Bureau has reported that lint cotton consumed during October of this year totaled 695,887 bales as compared with 739,139 bales during September of this year and 828,576 during October of 1947. Consumption for the three months ended Oct. 21 totaled 2,163,758 bales, compared with 2,270,046 for the corresponding period a year previously.

Lint cotton on hand Oct. 31 included: in consuming establishments, 1,468,500 compared with 1,478,122 a year ago; in public storage and at compresses, 7,325,729 compared with 5,098,757 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 21,157,000 compared with 21,302,000 during September this year, and 21,550,000 during October last year. Cotton spindles active during October included: in cotton-growing states, 16,709,000 compared with 16,840,000 for September this year, and 16,914,000 for October last year; and in the New England states, 4,033,000 compared with 4,053,000 and 4,218,000.

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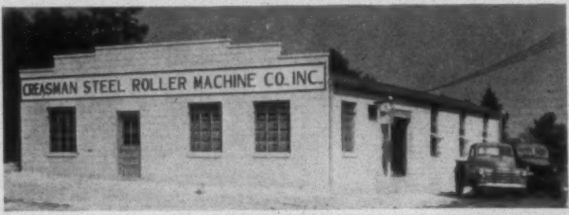

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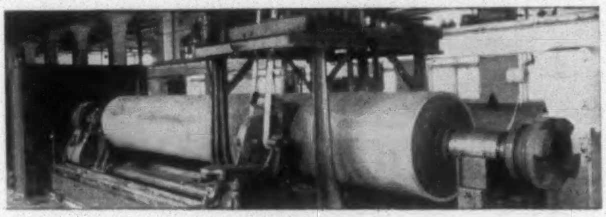

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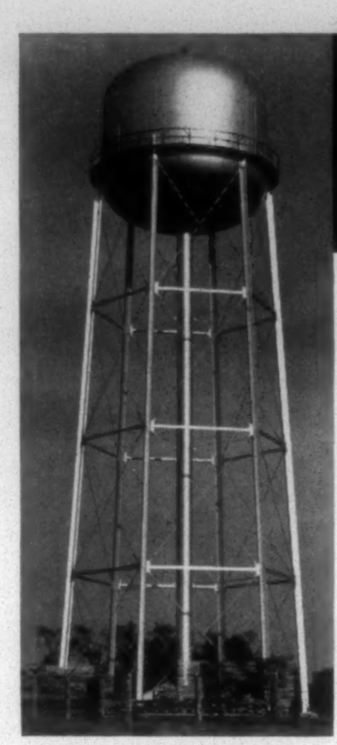

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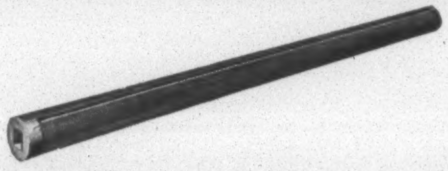

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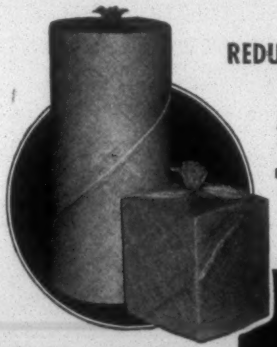

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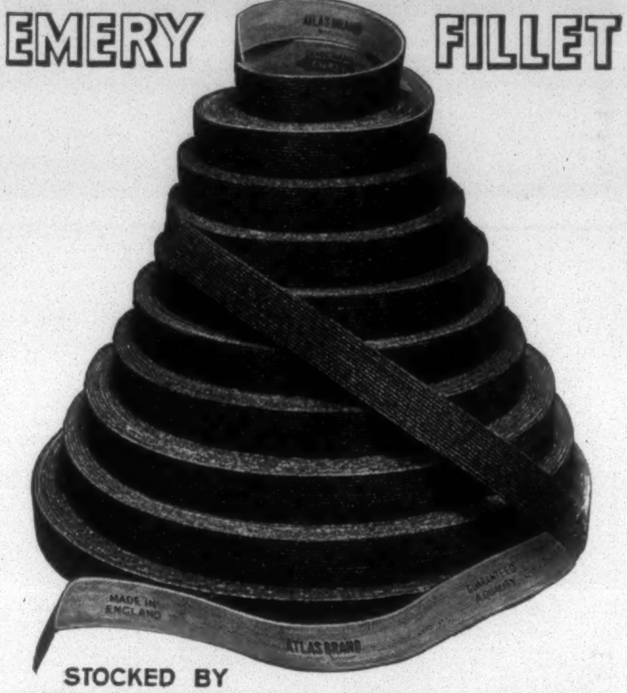

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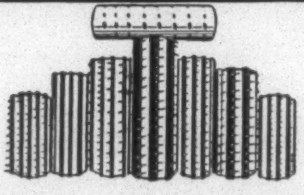

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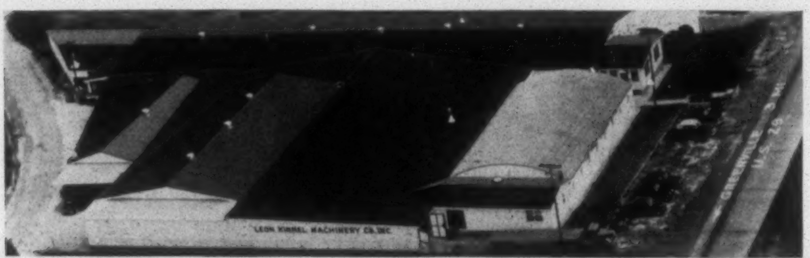

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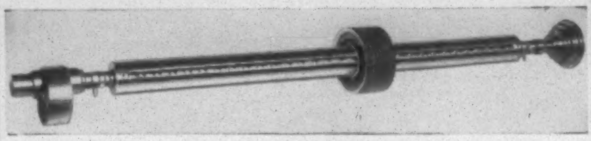

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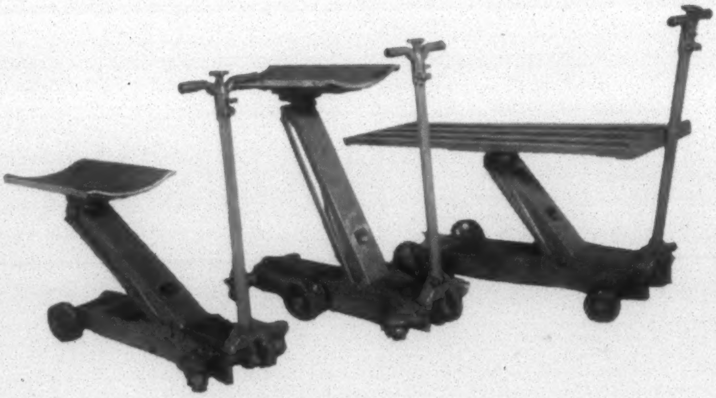

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PERSONALS

Harry W. Kimmell has succeeded the late Frank C. Roberts as superintendent of the Pauline Plant of Neisler Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.

Fritz Zweifel has joined the sales organization of the Arlind Corp., New York City, which represents some of the largest and best known American textile machinery and supply manufacturers in the Near East and Far East. Upon his return from Brazil last May Mr. Zweifel went on leave of absence from H & B American Machine Co., then resigned a few months later in order to recover fully from illness contacted in South America.

Joseph G. Melton, formerly associated with Cliffside Mills at Avondale, N. C., has joined the staff of the New River Finishing Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Dublin, Va.

W. M. Pittendreigh, formerly assistant superintendent, has been promoted to superintendent of cotton mills at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp. He succeeds G. B. Sessions, now general superintendent and production manager at Newberry (S. C.) Textile Mills.

A. W. Ricks has resigned from the supervisory staff of California Cotton Mills Co. at Uniontown, Ala., to accept a position in Monterey, Mexico.

Charles H. Campbell, sales manager for Sonoco Products Co. at Hartsville, S. C., was named president of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting Nov. 17.

W. J. Erwin, president of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., and a vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., is recuperating at his home in Great Falls following a minor operation.

William H. Claflin, Jr., president of Solidad Sugar Co., Boston, Mass., has been elected to the board of directors of Pacific Mills. Mr. Claflin succeeds Charles G. Bancroft, retired.

James C. Self, president of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, was presented with a Chamber of Commerce resolution Nov. 15 honoring him for "using his industrial genius to benefit his fellow man in his county and for his co-operation in every movement and enterprise for the best interest of the people of this section of South Carolina."

Henry Gifford, formerly on the sales staff of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., has joined the heavy chemical sales division of Mathieson Chemical Corp. with headquarters in Chattanooga, Tenn., and will cover Tennessee and adjoining states for the firm. Mr. Gifford is a native of South Carolina and received his B. S. degree from Clemson College in 1935.

Norman Tindal has been appointed lighting engineer and manager of the lighting and lamp department at Union Supply & Electric Co., Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Tindal is a 1935 graduate of Clemson College and since that time, with the exception of 4½ years in the Army, has been associated with Duke Power Co.

Jay Seefeld has been appointed a sales representative for the Allis-Chalmers Co. and assigned to the San Antonio, Tex., district office of the firm. For two years he was employed by the Tennessee Eastman Corp.

Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C., recently has made the following additions to its staff: Ada K. Coller, a graduate in chemistry of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Lena Lee Dunn, who received a B. S. in home economics from Texas State Teachers College for Women; Martha L. Markovich, who majored in chemistry at Grove City (Pa.) College; and Jane L. Simpson, who received an M. S. in chemistry from Georgetown University, Washington.

Tribute was paid to Robert L. Stowe, Gaston County, N. C., textile executive, on Nov. 18 when the state's governor, R. Gregg Cherry, dedicated the Stowe Bridge at McAdenville. W. J. Pharr, mayor of McAdenville and vice-president and treasurer of Stowe Mills, Inc., introduced official guests present for the ceremony. Governor Cherry termed the naming of the new bridge as "a deserved honor to one of Gaston County's beloved, loyal and faithful friends and public servants."

OBITUARIES

Frank H. Naylor, 71, vice-president and manager of Jordan Mills, Inc., Columbus, Ga., died Nov. 16 following a cerebral hemorrhage. Survivors include his wife, a son, three brothers and four sisters.

Horace B. Davis, 45, superintendent of the Converse Plant of Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co., died recently. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter, a sister and five brothers.

MILL NEWS

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. — The $250,000 roof repair project at Safie Mfg. Co., which has been underway since August, is expected to be completed next month. The plant building was erected in 1907 and the present repair project is one of the most costly improvements since the erection date.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Net sales of Textiles, Inc., for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 amounted to $23,229,597, according to the annual report to stockholders. Net operating profits were placed at $1,814,177, equal to $3.10 a share on the common stock after provision for preferred dividends and income taxes. This compares with net sales of $24,282,144 and a net profit of $3,617,-

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187, or $6.33 per common share, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1947. The report revealed that $728,000 has been spent during the 12 months for additional equipment and renovations, bringing modernization expenditures for the last three years to $2,140,000. In addition, $1,801,558 has been set aside for further improvements.

NEWBERRY, S. C. — Newberry Textile Mills has completed its modernization program and switched its looms from sheetings to print cloths. Part of the program, which cost $1,500,000, involved the installation of new looms and other equipment as well as improvements on present machinery. Full production of the mill will be about 550,000 yards of fabric per week. The spindleage of the mill has been increased from about 44,000 to 54,000.

BOSTON, MASS.—Stockholders of Kendall Co. Nov. 16 voted unanimous approval of a proposal to split the common stock two-for-one. The action became effective Nov. 17. Authorized common stock was increased from 542,049 to 904,098 shares, with 800,000 shares outstanding.

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.—Anneewakee Cotton Mill, Inc., a new organization with 100 looms in place and more to be installed later, began operations recently in the production of fancy drapery, shirting, herringbone twills and drill cloth. Officers of the new firm are M. T. McDearmid, president and general manager; M. L. Glover, secretary; and Julian Arnold, treasurer.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Osceola Plant of Textiles, Inc., has been awarded a Certificate of Merit for 1948 by the N. C. Industrial Commission for its outstanding safety record. Employees of Osceola worked 250,337 accident-free man-hours in 34 weeks.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Directors of American Bemberg Corp. at a meeting Nov. 17 declared a regular semi-annual dividend of $2.25 per share on the preferred stock payable Jan. 1, 1949, to stockholders of record Dec. 20, 1948. The directors also declared a dividend of 25 cents per share and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stocks, both payable Jan. 1, 1949, to stockholders of record Dec. 20, 1948. Directors of North American Rayon Corp. at a meeting Nov. 17 declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stocks payable Jan. 1, 1949, to stockholders of record Dec. 20, 1948.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Employees of the Lexington rayon plant of Burlington Mills Corp., have received the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.'s accident prevention flag in recognition of their outstanding industrial safety record of operating one million man hours without a lost-time accident from December, 1947, to September of this year. At recent presentation ceremonies at the plant, the blue and white flag was presented to the company by Engineer Herbert Leigh of Liberty Mutual and Assistant Division Manager Tom Tolar of Lexington Rayon and Ira Drake of Burlington Mills industrial relations department spoke on the importance of accident prevention.

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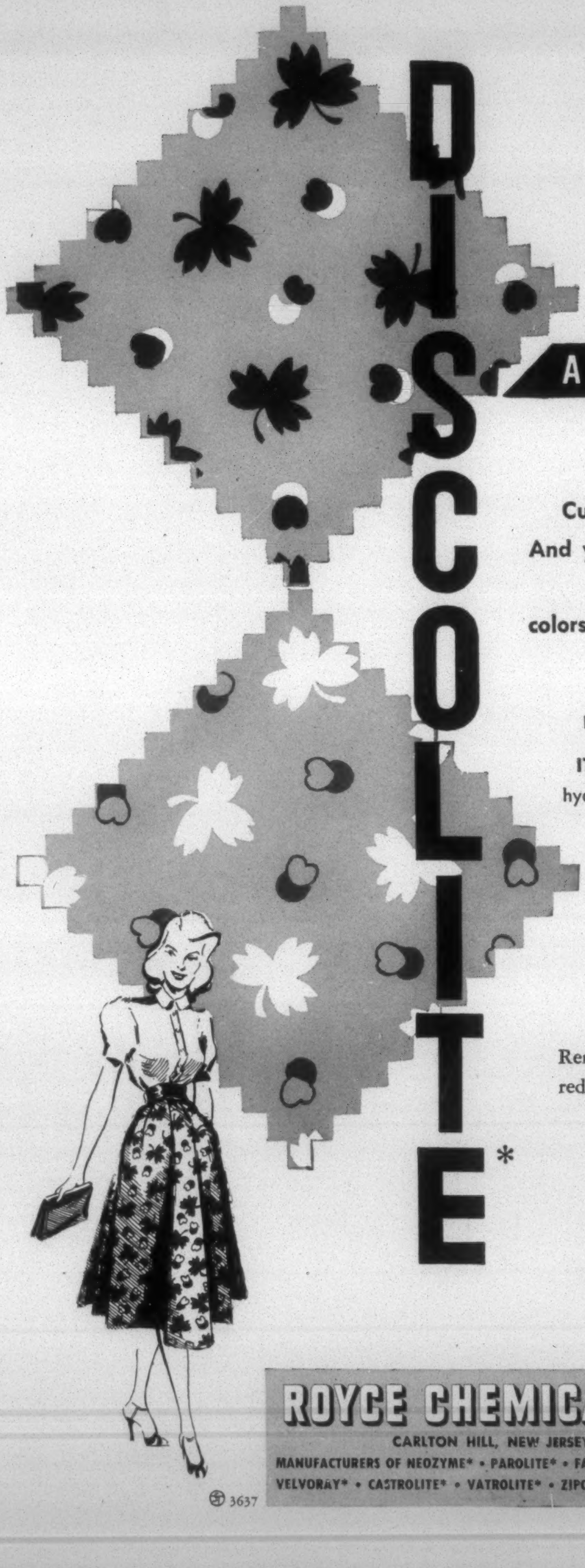

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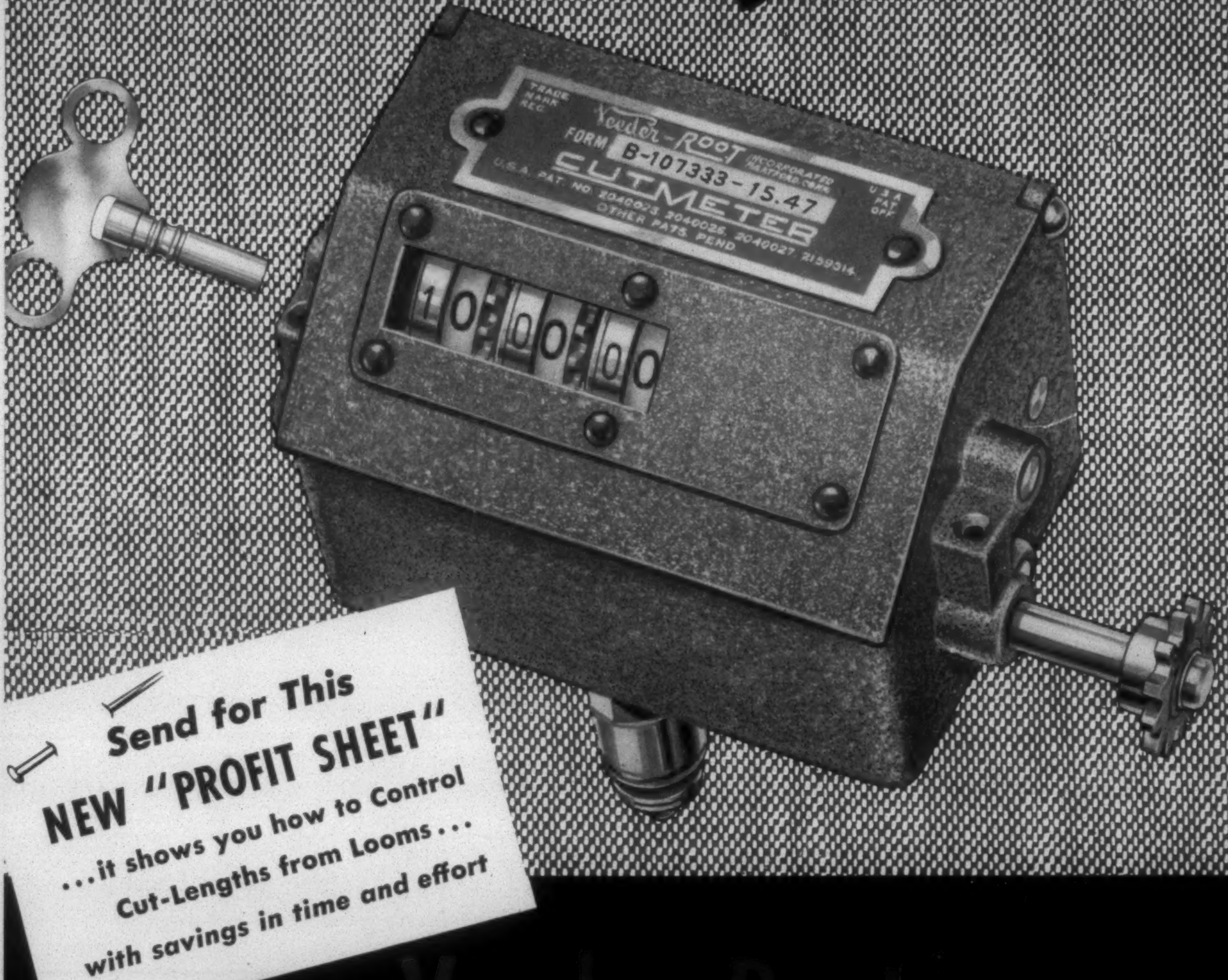
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